The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,014—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1900.

P & O

B. SMYTH & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

Rs. 30 A Dozen, 10 Years Old.

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S

COPENHAGEN

CHERRY BRANDY

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	18th Aug.
"M." VALETTA	5023	F. N. Tillard	25th "
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* PENINSULAR	5227	W. A. Wheler	29th "
M.L. PARRAMATTA	4886	A. Symons	6th Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5227	W. A. Wheler	27th "
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	3rd Nov.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	10th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	17th "
* PENINSULAR	5247	W. A. Wheler	24th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked "M" proceeds to Marseilles only, and not to London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th August, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 156.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	in Aug., 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	in Sept., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,746	25th Aug. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 8, Aug. 1900.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ANNAM	6,357	Poydenot	30th Aug., 1900.
YARRA	4,249	Schultz	27th Sept., 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchatean	25th Oct., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 22nd August, 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 17th Aug., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 14th August.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 16th August, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Buereh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 4th September.

FOR, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 18th Aug.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on or about the 16th August.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th August, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay, Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
SAFARI	1,432	Ahrens	14th Aug.
SETOS	1,746	Carstens	31st Aug.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar upto DELAGOA BAY.

For Rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 6th Aug., 1900.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made. CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY, Markar's Building Apollo Street, Fort.
KARACHI Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 pages of the "Full Mail Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English subscription, Rs. 16 per year including Postage.

DRAWING PAPERS.

SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S

CELEBRATED MANUFACTURES.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

SOLE AGENTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

Are always in a position to supply from Stock the excellent Papers of this High Class Firm. List of numbers kept in Stock and Samples sent on application.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST, 1900.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

"This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Fort, Bombay.

SHAMROCK JEWELLERY.

"There's a dear little plant that grows in our isle,
'Twas St. Patrick himself, sure, that set it,
And the Sun on his labour with pleasure did smile,
And the dews from his eyes oft did wet it.
It thrives through the beg, through the brake, through the mireland,
And he called it the dear little Shamrock of Ireland.
The sweet little Shamrock, the dear little Shamrock,
The sweet little, green little Shamrock of Ireland."

SHAMROCK SCARF PINS
SHAMROCK BANGLES
SHAMROCK SLEEVE LINKS
SHAMROCK BROOCHES
SHAMROCK LOCKETS
SHAMROCK PENDANTS
SHAMROCK CIGARETTE CASES
SHAMROCK MATCH BOXES.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &C.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
" Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Seperate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,

Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,

No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of

VARIOUS KINDS OF PONGEE.

SILK CRAPES,

PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,

RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	80	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	12
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Moviliete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security, Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

SAVE TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY, AND TEMPER, BY SENDING ALL YOUR ORDERS AND COMMISSIONS TO

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

WHO WILL EXECUTE THEM WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE, CARE, AND ATTENTION.

OFFICES:

11, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(Over Crawford and Co.)

RESIDENCE:

CONTRACTOR'S BUILDINGS,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

IN AID OF THE BOMBAY HINDOO ORPHANAGE,

Started by SETH RUTONSEY MOOLEE, J. P. and SETH VIRJEE VALJEE,

THE MORBI ARYASUBODH THEATRICAL COMPANY

Will perform

ON FRIDAY, the 17th Inst., at 9 P.M.

Under the Distinguished Patronage and Immediate Presence of

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE,

THE POPULAR PLAY OF

CHANDRAHASA.

(The adoptation of Shakspears "Winters Tale.")

Tickets can be had at Messrs. RUTONSEY DEUSO & O., Appolo street, Fort.

	Rs.
Orchestra, Special	10
Dress Circle	5
First Class	4
Second Class	2
Third Class	1

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 18th Inst., being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 11th August, 1900.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance officer in charge, Madras Arsenal, up to 12 noon on the 1st October 1900, for the purchase of cast iron and bronze recovered from old guns, shot, and shell from the Madras Arsenal. For further particulars please see Fort Saint George Gazette, page 1037, dated 7th August 1900.

J. D. WALLER, Major, R. A.
Ordnance Officer in Charge.

Madras Arsenal, 9th August, 1900.

OLD CHINA BAZAAR.

H. MOOLLA EBRAHIM, PARTNER of the late (EBRAHIM ADAMALLY) dealers in Chinese and Japanese goods begs to announce the Ladies and Gentlemen, that he has re-opend his place of business at the Meadow Street and Lane, No. 17, near entrance into the Oak lane, where large varieties of Chinese, Japanese and Indian curiosities of ancient and modern unique selections and Silk Goods will be found at greatly reduced prices. Hopes to receive the same kind support and patronage given him before.

THE BROACH CITY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, on Wednesday, the 22nd day of August, 1900, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1900.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th day of August to the 22nd day of August, 1900, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

MOWJEE NARANDAS & Co.
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach City Press Company, Limited.

Bombay, 28th July, 1900.

FOR SALE IN SIMLA.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD BUILDING SITE

IN THE CENTRE OF THE STATION :—

SYMES and CO. having decided to REBUILD their present PREMISES are desirous of SELLING HALF the SITE (measuring about 2160, sq. ft) on which the present building stands to any one who will build conjunctly with them a new three storied building.

The Site is on the mall, in the centre of the station, and is considered the best for business purposes in Simla.

UPSET PRICE Rs. 65,000, OFFERS, ABOVE THIS ARE INVITED.

Please apply to

SYMES AND CO.,
Chemists, &c., Simla.

From whom Plans and further particulars can be obtained.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and testament of Gocooldas Vandravandas, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased,

THUCKER HIRJI DAYAL, THUCKER MURARJI BHAGWANDAS, THUCKER MULCHAND MADHAVJI and THUCKER VALLABHDAS HARJIVAN, Executors named in the Will ... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 9th day of August, in the year of our Lord, One thousand and nine hundred and in the Sixty-fourth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 9th day of August, 1900.

Messrs. CHITINS, MOTILAL & MALVI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

LATHAM & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

SHIPPING FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.

BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCE AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Client's ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.

PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.

LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.

PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express "at frequent and regular intervals" thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service before the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCE—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OLD BUILDING MATERILS, C.I. URINALS, BRASS, COPPER, DRAWING MATERIALS, EMPTY IRON DRUMS, TINS, &c.

By order of K. G. Desai, Esq., L.C.E., Executive Engineer Presidency, Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 14th August, 1900, at 2 p. m., at the Executive Engineer's Presidency Storeyards, on the Esplanade, consisting of C. I. Urinals, Manhole Covers, Privy Pans, iron Tank, Brass Couplings, Cocks, Copper, Nozzles, Empty Iron Drums, and K. Oil Boxes with tins, Corrugated Iron Sheets, Glazed and Venetianed Door and Window Shutters, Joists, Beams, Planks, Rafters, Stone Khundkoss, Dammer Tubs, Tables, Chairs, Drawing Colours, Measuring Tapes &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 14th August, 1900.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SMART WASHING TIES for BOWS, SIX for Rs. 2-8, a new Stock just landed, Excellent Value. Special for Monsoon wear, New and Select Patterns.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Esplanade Road (opposite Clock Tower).

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Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
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47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

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RESERVE FUND	..	8,000,000

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RESERVE FUND...— „ 1,00,000.

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2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
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By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

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ARE THE FINEST AND BEST CIGARETTES GOING.

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THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,

ESPLANADE ROAD,

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THE

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FROM AUGUST 25th the FREE PUBLIC demonstrations will be CLOSED, and from that date private consulting hours for the scientific cure of all diseases will be 8 A.M. to 7 P.M. First consultation FREE of CHARGE, Professor RICHARD, Ash Lane, near Currency Bank, Fort, Bombay, and for further information see "Times of India," "Bombay Gazette," and the "Advocate of India" of SATURDAY, August 11th inst.

WANTED a LADY or GENTLEMAN, Native or Foreigner, no experience required, to take charge of the offices for the sale, retail and wholesale, in the medicine department. The applicant must invest a cash sum from five to eight thousand (8,000) Rs. Capital Guaranteed by stock. Apply in person.

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THE DIRECTORS of the Tapti Valley Railway Company, Limited, invite Sealed Tenders for Rs. 6,00,000 forming part of a Debenture Loan of Rs. 10,00,000 bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly and repayable on 30th June, 1922.

The Debentures will be Rs. 500 each, the principal will be secured by a first charge on all the property present and future of this Company and the interest by a first charge on the nett earnings, the expenses of working and maintaining the Railway inclusive of the use of Rolling Stock being guaranteed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State in Council for India not to exceed 50 per cent. of the gross receipts as provided for by the Agreement made by the said Secretary of State for India dated the 11th June, 1896.

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Tenders below Rs. 490 will not be accepted and the Directors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

A deposit of 2 per cent. must accompany the Tenders which must be sent to the Agent's Office by 1 p.m., (Gun fire), on the 15th August, 1900.

The allotment should be paid up on or before the 31st August, 1900, and interest will accrue from date of payment.

By Order of the Board,
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ON the Temporary Establishment, for the Office of the Chief Engineer, Indus Right Bank Division, (Public Works Department) at Karachi, a skilled DRAUGHTSMAN and ESTIMATOR, up in strains, and of Departmental experience. The employment will be practically permanent during health and good behaviour. Apply as above, stating age and salary required, and submitting copies of recent testimonials with reference for character.

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Applications should be accompanied by copies of testimonials and certificates of physical fitness and should reach the Undersigned not later than the 25th August, 1900.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 6th August, 1900.

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FOR THE NEW CENTURY, 1900,

JUST TO HAND.

	Rs.	a.
Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz		
and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson	21	0
Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32	21	0
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Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley	...	
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32	...	
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.	...	
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann	...	
Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt	...	
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.	...	
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks	...	
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow	...	
Curefor Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.	...	
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32	...	
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32	...	
Dejeuner (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32	...	
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ	...	
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elsley, 26 by 32	...	
Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32	...	
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker	...	
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32	...	
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers	...	
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len	...	
Evening, The—26 by 32, Unknown	...	
First Awakening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep	...	
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson	...	
Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema	...	
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale	...	
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown	...	
Getting it Hot (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt	...	
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	...	
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy	...	
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams	...	
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader	...	
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser	...	
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley	...	
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonnenbench	...	
ard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle	21	0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21	0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Fergan	21	0
"Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	21	0
For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner	21	0
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RECEIVED MUSICAL MILK JUGS and TABLE FLOWER VASES, which play 1 and 2 Airs, Rs. 15, Rs. 25 and Rs. 30 each.—STEFFENAUER and Co. Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 41m. Sun sets, 6h. 27m. High water, 1-25m., 36s. Low water, 7-6m., 7-35s.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m. (weather permitting).

CRICKET.

Bombay vs. Poona.

J. J. HOSPITAL NURSING FUND.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. K. Hatch, senior medical officer, J. J. Hospital, has subscribed Rs. 100 to the J. J. Hospital Nursing Fund.

A MISSING YOUTH.—Assarilal Ludha, who resides at Vithalwady, has made a report to the police that his son, Oomersey, aged eighteen years, left home on the night of the 7th instant, stating he was going for a walk to Kamatipoora, and has not since returned. The boy had with him Rs. 25 in cash and a silver waist-chain, of the value of Rs. 25.

THEFT OF A NOSE-RING.—Mr. D. B. Chitnis, solicitor, who resides at Benham Hall Lane, has reported to the police that a gold nose-ring, set with two diamonds and fourteen pearls, and valued at Rs. 400, was stolen on Friday morning. The police were informed and the matter is being investigated. The nose-ring, minus three pearls of the value of Rs. 60, was found on Saturday evening by the complainant in the store-room, concealed behind a Lipton's tea-box.

ILLICIT IMPORTATION OF LIQUOR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, one Oodhowji Dadoji, a resident of Bhownugger, was charged before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, by Mr. Bhownugree, Sub-Inspector, Abkari Department, with importing into Bombay a pint of country liquor without a license from the Collector of Abkari. The accused arrived in Bombay yesterday from Bhownugger and alighted at the Grant Road Station. On his baggage being searched a pint of country liquor was found concealed in a canvas bag. The accused was fined Rs. 10.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Bombay Yacht Club, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band-master, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (weather permitting).

March	With Flying Colours	Unrath
Gavotte	Imperiale	Faust
Selection	San Toy	Sidney Jones
Valse	Souviens Toi	Waldteufel
Selection	The Rose of Persia	Sullivan
Polka	Tout a La Joie	Fahrbach

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT BY A WIFE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Gulam Hussen Mahomed Ali charged his wife, Gulson, aged 18, with stealing from his house, at Mutton Road, ornaments and articles, valued at Rs. 243, on Sunday last. The evidence of the husband showed that when he returned from the masjid, where he had been to say his prayers, he found his wife missing as well as the property in question. He had married her at Cooria only four days ago. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Luximon Vithoo, a servant, in the employ of Rustom P. Sethna, was brought on remand and again charged before Mr. E. W. S. Dracup with stealing a bicycle, valued at Rs. 308, belonging to his master. The accused was a coachman in the employ of the complainant. The bicycle was kept in the complainant's stables. Accused reported to his master that the bicycle was missing. Information was given to the police and enquiries were made, with the result that the machine was found concealed in the compound of the Parsee Towers of Silence. The principal evidence against the accused was that of his wife Kasee, who said that she saw accused giving the bicycle to one Luximon, who could not be found. The magistrate found Luximon guilty of the offence and sentenced him to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

PAYING UP OLD SCORES.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Minlan Almeida, a Christian, was charged with causing hurt to a Goanese woman, named Leopoldin Rocha, by striking her with a piece of firewood on the head. The complainant and accused are neighbours and reside at Gowalia Tank Road. On Sunday afternoon, accused went into complainant's room during the absence of her husband, and while the woman was lying on bed, he struck her on the head with a piece of fire-wood, causing two large wounds thereon. The woman was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where the wounds were dressed. The motive for the assault is said to be a grudge, which accused bore against complainant and her husband, on account of the latter having insulted and abused him. The magistrate sentenced accused to pay a fine of Rs. 25, and ordered Rs. 10, out of the fine, to be paid to complainant as compensation.

DESTRUCTION OF BAILIFF'S PAPERS.—In connection with the theft of a leather bag, containing courts papers, belonging to Jehanghir Cowasji, a bailiff in the Bombay Small Causes Court, the police made inquiries and, on a certain information, arrested three Hindu boys, named Sonnia Vithoo, Sonnia Yesoo and Suckia Pandoo. It would appear the boys stole the bag from the bailiff's carriage, during his absence, at Jail Road. None of the missing papers have been recovered as the thieves, finding the contents of the bag to be only of papers and of no value to them, had burnt them. As regards the bag, it was committed to a Municipal kutchra cart, as it was of little use after it had been torn open by the boys to get at its contents. The bag was evidently taken along with other rubbish by a train from Grant Road Station, and though every effort was made to recover it, but without success. At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, the three juvenile thieves were charged before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup with theft and abetment. They all pleaded guilty to the charge. The magistrate sentenced No. 1 to one month's rigorous imprisonment and Nos. 2 and 3 to receive nine and six stripes respectively.

RETIREMENT OF THE CONSUL FOR BRAZIL.—The Chevalier George A. F. Berends, Brazilian Vice-Consul (ranking Consul) at Bombay, has asked his Government for permission to retire from the Consular Service. Mr. Berends went on leave to Europe, in December last, and having meanwhile obtained another post does not intend to return to India. He came out to this country in 1889 as the sole representative in the East of the well-known ivory business of Mr. Heinz, Ad. Meyer of Hamburg, for which firm Messrs. A. Blascheck & Co., of this city, are the local agents. It was in 1893 that Mr. Berends was appointed Vice-Consul for the Republic of the United States of Brazil in British India in succession to the late Senhor Braz Fernandes. For the services the Consul rendered to the commander of the man-of-war "Liberal," Captain H. de Castro Carvalhos de Athayde, when in Bombay in 1897, his Majesty the King of Portugal created him a Knight of the Royal Military Order of Our Lord Jesus Christ. Previously the Chevalier was for some time an Officer in the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, and until recently he belonged to the Scottish Lodge "Perseverance" as a Master-Mason. Mr. C. Hummel, the Liberian Consul for India, who is at present acting as Brazilian Vice-Consul, will in due course become the permanent holder of this Consular post in Bombay.

COCOANUT FESTIVAL AT DAMAUN.—Differing from the calculations of Hindu astrology observed in all places in India, writes our correspondent, the Cocoanut festival, or as it is called the "Balev," is celebrated here on two successive days, the first day which is universally observed as the Cocoanut Day, and which fell on Friday, was devoted by the Brahmins in performing Shravani, a sort of purification ceremony, at the termination of which they offered cocoanuts to the Dhamanganga river, which joins the high sea. Saturday was observed by all castes of Hindus as a feast-day and in the afternoon amidst the full tide and river, the boat-racing of the Machis presented an exciting spectacle and bore evidence to the superior skill of the Machis of Damaun as sailors. In the evening crowds of persons consisting mostly of bands of females of the lower classes wearing their best clothes and decking their persons with various kinds of cheap ornaments and headed by males beating some kind of musical instruments, gathered on the shore of the Dhamanganga river and danced, whereas the Brahmins busied themselves in securing clients among the higher classes and making them offer cocoanuts to the water amidst prayers repeated by them, and pay them their "daxina." A sudden shower or two dispersed the crowd which had to take shelter under the roofs or the verandahs of the adjoining houses, but each shower did not last more than two minutes, and the gathering enjoyed themselves as best as they could until after sunset.

ST. MARY'S EX-STUDENTS' UNION.—A very enjoyable evening was spent at the Union Rooms, at "Kushroo Lodge," Nesbit Road, Mazagon, on Sunday last, the occasion being the delivery of a lecture on the subject of "Progress," by the Rev. W. Walrath, S.J. By 5 p.m., the members and their families began to assemble in the principal hall, which presented abright and animated appearance quite in contrast to the cheerless weather outside, the predominantfeature in the decoration being a display of pretty pictures which hung from the walls. In spite of the inclemency of the weather, the attendance was large and appreciative, including, among others, the Rev Fathers Hegglin, Pisalar and Dagan, S.J. The programme opened with a musical selection which was well rendered by the orchestra of the Union under the baton of their able director, the Rev Father Schaefer, S.J. The Rev W. Walrah, S.J., who was received with cheers then stepped on to the platform, and in his usual able, lucid and convincing style proceeded to dilate upon the ideas held by different authorities both past and present, with regard to "Progress"; what it consisted in, the form it should take, and how it could be achieved. The learned lecturer then analysed these different views and concluded with a clear exposition of what real progress was and the conditions under which alone it could be attained. At the close of the lecture, Mr J. F. Pereira, the President of the Union, thanked the lecturer in the name of the audience, for his very interesting and instructive lecture, which had proved such a treat to the assembly; it was a great pity, he thought, that in consequence of the heavy rain that evening several members, who would otherwise have been present, had been precluded from attending, and he expressed the hope that that lecture would be the forerunner of many more to be delivered by the Rev. Father Wallrath in the Union Rooms. (Applause.) The proceedings were brought to a close by the singing of a few songs and by a selection of music performed by the orchestra of the Union in excellent style. The success of the entertainment was, in a great measure, due to the capable secretary, Mr F. C. Keating.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BATTY.)

ACQUITTED OF A CHARGE OF MURDER.

IMPERATRIX VS. VISHRAM RAM KANADE AND OTHERS.

THESE were appeals from a decision of Mr. M. P. Kharegat, Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri, who, in May last, convicted the two appellants of murder and sentenced them each to transportation for life. Mr. Robertson, with Rao Bahadur Ghanesham, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The Sessions Judge, in his finding, stated that the four accused were charged with murder in causing the death of Raj Luxumon Sawant on the 18th March last at the village of Daristen, by beating him with stones and otherwise with intent to cause his death or such injury, as was likely to cause his death. The alleged offence took place within the limits of Daristen, which is in Sawantwadi territory, but the accused were all British subjects, being natives of the adjoining village of Natal in the Deogadh Taluk. The complainant Ladu, son of the deceased Raj, stated that, his father was about sixty years old, that since three or four years there were disputes between him and a Brahmin of the village called Vishram Vithal about some land, that there had been proceedings between them and also against the accused. On the 18th March last, the first two accused went to the house of the deceased and told that they would settle the disputes between him and Vishram Vithal; that the deceased consented and went away with them in the direction of the village Chowra. As the deceased did not return for his mid-day meal, Ladu started in search in the afternoon. He met the first accused, who said he had left him in the liquor shop at Daristen, where the disputes with Visram had been settled. On proceeding further, Ladu learned that the deceased had been to the liquor shop with the four accused and had left it with them. Ladu returned home, but on finding deceased still absent, he again started in search and was informed that his father's corpse was lying in the Mala land at Daristen. On learning this he at once ran home, told his family, and hastened to the spot where the corpse was said to be lying. With the aid of a torch he and others saw the deceased's body lying under a cajoo tree, his head and leg being broken with other marks of injury on the person. The body was naked, the Dhotar lying near his head. Information was given to the police, and a guard was placed on the corpse. It was discovered that a struggle must have taken place at a spot close to the path. Deceased had marks of beating over the head, cheeks nose, eyes, &c., and in the opinion of a panch, death was due to the breaking of the head and beating on the sides with stones. Some earth soiled with blood and seven stones, stained with blood, were found near the spot. The police also found one Raghu Mahar, who said he was an eye-witness of the murder, and pointed out the spot whence he alleged he had seen the offence. He said that Nos. I and 3 laid hold of the deceased and pulled him to the ground; that he shouted; and the then No. 1 picked up a stone and struck deceased on the head with it; and that No. 3 at the same time gave him blows with his fist. Being frightened, Raghu said he hid himself behind some bushes and watched; that Nos. 1 and 3 took up the corpse, carried it, and put it under the cajoo tree where it was subsequently found. Raghu said he then left the hiding-place and that he did not tell anybody what he had seen through fear until he was questioned by the police. A witness named Sagona Gurav was examined to show that accused Nos. 1, 2, and 4 offered prayers to the Holi God, on the evening of the 19th March, that they be not implicated in the present case; and that a good many villagers prayed that the true murderers be discovered. The Sessions Judge was of opinion that Nos. 1 and 2 were guilty of the murder, and he believed the whole case for the prosecution, including the evidence of Raghu Mahar, to be substantially true. The assessors believed the whole of the evidence for the prosecution to be true save the statement of Raghu Mahar. Accused Nos. 3 and 4 were acquitted and discharged, while Nos. 1 and 2 were found guilty and sentenced to life transportation.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, reversed the convictions and directed that accused Nos. 1 and 3 be discharged.

THE HIGH COURT'S JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Fulton, in giving the court's judgment, said:—We think it is impossible to place such reliance on the evidence of Raghnac as to justify us in accepting his statement that he was a witness of the murder and identified the murderers. The murder took place on Sunday, and he did not come forward with information till Tuesday. This delay may not in itself have been unnatural, but still the fact of its occurrence deprives the evidence of the corroboration that would have been gained if the Information had been given at once. The statement then remains wholly uncorroborated, and is simply that of a casual witness who says that he accidentally saw the murder but did not mention it for two days. The witness, moreover, was a man of low position, such as might easily be procured to supply a gap in the chain of evidence necessary to procure the conviction of men who, as being the last persons seen with the deceased, were naturally suspected of the crime. The improbability of Raghnac's silence for two days notwithstanding his full knowledge of the crime is enhanced by the fact that he was actually employed to watch the corpse and otherwise engaged in connection with the investigation. It is not as if he had been wholly unaware that the guilt of the accused could be established by a word from him. Putting aside the story of Raghnac, it is clear that the rest of the evidence is insufficient for the conviction of the two appellants. Assuming that the four accused left the liquor shop within a very short time after the deceased, and were seen coming into the village of Natal soon after as stated by Bhiwa, and assuming too, that their denial of having been at the liquor shop is false, it is impossible to say with the moral certainty necessary for conviction either that the deceased was murdered by the four accused jointly or that he was murdered by the two appellants who have been convicted on the statements of Raghnac. It does not necessarily follow that they were with the deceased when he was murdered, for there seem to be two paths leading from the liquor shop to Natal as appears from the fact that Ladu, when going to the liquor shop to look for his father, did not come across the body which was not discovered till some hours later. Their conduct towards Bhiwa indicates drunken violence, but not that they had just committed a murder, and the answer of accused No. I when he directed Ladu to the liquor shop on his enquiring about his father, is not very consistent with guilt. The denial of the accused that they were at the liquor shop though exciting reasonable suspicion may have been due to their fear of being implicated in a murder which they had not really committed. In these circumstances we think that the opinion of the Assessors is the one that must be accepted on the evidence before us. They stated that they were of opinion that Raj was murdered but that they disbelieved Ragho Mahar's deposition, and that though they believed the rest of the evidence for the prosecution they did not think it sufficient to pronounce the accused to be guilty.—We, therefore, reverse the convictions and sentences.

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FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburns, soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

THE PARSI CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

HIRABAI VS. DHANJIBHOY BAMANJI MISTRY.

THIS suit came on for further hearing before the Honourable Mr. Justice Fulton and eleven gentlemen delegates on the 3rd instant, when Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Sorabji and Jehangir, solicitors, appeared for the plaintiff Bai Hirabai and the Honourable Mr. Lang, the Honourable Mr. Pherojsha Mehta and Mr. Vicaji, instructed by Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, solicitors, appeared for the defendant Mr. Dhanjibhoy Bamanji Mistry. In this suit the plaintiff prayed for a decree against her husband the defendant, for restitution of conjugal rights, stating that he had for the last seventeen years deserted and without lawful cause ceased to cohabit with her. The defendant in his written statement denied that he had deserted or without lawful cause ceased to cohabit with her, and stated that for the reasons mentioned in his petition for divorce filed in 1883 against the plaintiff (which petition was afterwards dismissed) he had in that year sent her away to her parents' house, that since then she had been living separately from him on her own means, that since 1890 she had done all in her power to harass and annoy him by taking various legal proceedings against him in the Civil and Criminal Courts (particularly described in the written statement), and that this suit was not filed bonafide, and that it was barred by limitation and prayed that it should be dismissed with costs.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Fulton delivered his judgment on the question of law, which was raised by Mr. Robertson at the last hearing that the defences (except that of limitation) raised by the defendant in his written statement were no defence in law to this suit, and that no evidence relating to the same should be allowed to go to the delegates for a finding. His lordship decided against the plaintiff on this point, though he held that the suit was not barred by limitation, the wrong complained of being a continuing wrong, and said he would follow the judgments of the Bombay High Court on this point of limitation reported in 16 Bom. at p. 714 et seq.

The Honourable Mr. Mehta then said he did not wish to call any evidence on behalf of the defendant and proceeded to address the delegates. In the course of his remarks he referred to Section 36 of the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, under which the suit was brought, and which required the Court to be satisfied before giving a decree that there was no just ground why relief should not be granted, and stated that "just ground" need not necessarily be confined under the Parsi Act to the grounds prescribed by the English Ecclesiastical Law in such cases, but that the Parsi Act left a certain amount of discretion to the delegates to say what "just ground" was. He then referred at length to the legal proceedings taken by the plaintiff against the defendant during the years 1890, 1891 and 1892, and asked the delegates to say if the same did not constitute a just ground to refuse the relief claimed. He also urged that want of bona-fides in bringing the suit would also be a just ground to refuse relief.

Mr. Robertson, in addressing the delegates, urged upon them that what they had to determine was the respective rights of the parties, having regard to the law governing them, and not whether they would live happily if brought together. He said that if they were of opinion that the husband could not on the grounds set forth in his written statement claim a separation from his wife, they should not consider those grounds as sufficient to disentitle the plaintiff to the relief claimed, because if they did so it would be equivalent to indirectly granting to the husband a separation from his wife which he had no right to. He also referred to the history of the past litigation and stated that it did not constitute a just ground to refuse to the plaintiff the relief now claimed. He also pointed out that the plaintiff had received no sort of maintenance from the defendant for the last, 17 years.

His lordship then summed up the case and in the course of his remarks stated that the reasons to disentitle the plaintiff to the relief claimed should be grave and weighty. He asked the delegates not to sanction by their verdict any relaxation of the marriage bond, otherwise great injury would be done to the Parsi community. He then dwelt upon the right of the wife to live in her husband's house and to be maintained by him. He asked the delegates to remember that the defendant had not gone into the witness-box, and subjected himself to the ordeal of a cross-examination. He next referred to the past litigation between the parties and asked the delegates to consider if they could say for certain that certain charges made by the plaintiff against the defendant in the said litigation were wholly unfounded. He then read to the delegates the evidence of the plaintiff taken at the first hearing of the case.

The delegates retired to consider their findings and returned in about ten minutes. The foreman declared that they were unanimous on all the issues and found all of them in favour of the plaintiff.

His lordship agreed with the findings and said those were the only findings possible. He accordingly passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for restitution of conjugal rights with costs.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	1	0	13
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	1	37
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	7	3	54
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	19
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tarfeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	3	73
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	21
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	24
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	16
Total	12	7	254
Total plague cases to date	78,822	64,783	
Same date last year	16	10	83
Cholera	50	71	

CAMP REPORT.

The weekly return of camps, public and private, from 6 a.m., Saturday, 28th July, to 6 a.m., Saturday, 4th August, shows the total number of plague patients to be 725, contacts 10 and evicts 0.

HOSPITAL REPORT.

Weekly return of hospitals, public and private, for infectious diseases from 6 a.m., Saturday, 28th July, to 6 a.m., Saturday, August 4th:—

ALL HOSPITALS.

Disease.	Last returned.	Admitted.	Transferred.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Plague	52	14	...	9	12	45
Relapsing Fever	63	13	...	22	7	57
Observation	63	48	9	25	11	71
Contacts	66	20	...	35	...	51
Evicts	2	...	...	...	...	2
Small-pox	3	2	...	2	...	3
Cholera	20	31	...	10	61	60

The Islam Nagdevi Hospital and the Telagu Hospital have been closed.

INOCULATION.

Total inoculated persons up to 1st August 1900—199,601.

Castes and Nationalities.	Total Inoculations during the week ending 1st August 1900.	Inoculated since 1st October 1896 up to 1st August 1900.	Total Inoculations during up to 1st August 1900.
Brahmins	...	1,349	2,573
Jains	...	1,059	1,322
High Caste Hindus	44	60,082	64,572
Low Caste Hindus	43	82,725	94,771
Mussalmans	...	11,697	21,167
Parsees	...	1,689	8,236
Jews	...	538	774
Europeans	...	235	366
Eurasians	...	229	269
Native Christians	...	1,940	3,178
Other Nationalities	2	1,472	1,717
Unclassified	...	1	651
Total	89	163,116	199,601

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Okhla, Captain H. McDiarmid, which arrived in Bombay on Sunday from Calcutta via Madras, experienced heavy weather in the Bay of Bengal and moderate monsoon on the west coast.—The Hansa Line s. s. Hochheimer, Captain H. Sandstedt, which arrived in Bombay on August 12 from Hamburg and Antwerp, met with strong monsoon and heavy sea.

The following telegram was received yesterday by the Port Officer:—

Storm Signal.—"Storm passing through the North-Western Provinces, strong burst of monsoon winds probably, hoist Cautionary Signal if considered desirable.

The Cautionary Signal was hoisted.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 13.

Sunday's observations show that the barometer has fallen from briskly to rapidly in the Central Provinces. The storm in the Bay has crossed the Orissa coast, and has advanced into the east of the Central Provinces, being central near Raipur. It has given light to moderate rain in Orissa and Chota Nagpur and light to very heavy rain has fallen in the Central Provinces, Jubbulpore and Chanda have received six inches, and Pachmarhi nearly four inches of rain. Light to moderate rain has fallen on the west coast, Central India, Siad, and Rajputana; showers in Gujrat and North Madras. Mercara has received nearly four inches of rain, Jacobabad two and three-quarters, Nowgong two and-a-half; Bikaneer and Sambhar one-and-a-half. Slightly heavier showers have been received in Bengal and Assam and light to moderate showers in the North-Western Provinces. The temperature is in defect in the greater part of the Peninsular and in excess in north-east India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts
Previously registered	53 17	55 01	54 86	52 58
Monday, 13th August	2 50	2 90	3 37	1 27
Total	55 76	57 91	57 93	53 85
Total fall to Aug. 13th 1899	26 68	28 51	33 45	30 11
Total fall to Aug. 13th 1898	55 2	53 83	54 00	50 13

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

RAINFALL.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

	In. Cts.
Previously registered	46 10
From 6 a.m. 12th to 6 a.m. 13th August	2 29
Total	48 39

MATHERAN.

	In. Cts.
Previously registered	145 68
Saturday, 11th August	3 30
Total	148 98

THANA.

	In. Cts.
Previously registered	51 54
Sunday, 12th August, 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.	0 98
Total	52 52
Total fall to 12th August, 1899	35 27

Sunday, 5 p.m.—Capital rain has fallen all over the district. The outlook is now quite encouraging in Thana. The Pokharan Talk is sufficiently filled with water and the taps that supply potable water to the town of Thana will be opened on 1st September.

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The return of rainfall as registered at 8-30 a.m. on the 11th August:—

	Bhavnagar Para. In. ct.	Dhola. In. ct.	Jetalsar. In. ct.
Previous total	18 24	16 73	37 77
Rainfall on the 11th Aug.	1 52	0 12	0 39
Total up to date	19 76	16 85	38 66

DAMAUN.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	62 65
Saturday, 11th August	0 23
Total	62 88
Total up to 11th August, 1899	25 62

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 13TH OF AUGUST.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual am

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER and
SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that MARCKS and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,
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SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

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PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

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BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
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WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT.
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No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CHUBB PATENT SAFE
preserves its contents
ABSOLUTELY UNINJURED.
55, Westgate Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, July 20th, 1896.
Messrs. CHUBB & SON'S LOCK & SAFE Co., Ltd., 128, Queen Victoria Street, London.

DEAR SIR,—You will doubtless have observed the report of the great fire at Sunderland.

We sent out Mr. Hastie there to try and get information about any of your Safes. We are glad to say that he discovered a large one of your manufacture on the premises of W. Wade & Son, 220, High Street, Indiarubber and Guttapercha Merchants. This had been in very intense heat, and was covered with debris

After a little trouble they managed to open the safe with the keys, and to the delight of the owners, their papers were found ABSOLUTELY UNINJURED.

We are, yours faithfully,
For Henry Walker & Son, Ltd.,
J. G. WALKER, Managing Director.

Illustrated PRICE LISTS of CHUBB'S SAFES free on application to
EDALJEE PESTONJEE,
Bombay Agent,
7, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.

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TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or he price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES unsuccessful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 5. "FE-MALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 5. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER (R.), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
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Price, Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 13.

EXCHANGE.—The market was somewhat steadier this morning, the general rate for Telegraphic and Demand being 1-32nd. above those of Saturday at 1s. 3 29-32d. for the former and 1s. 3 15-16d. for the latter, and though some re-sales were placed very little business is reported. In the afternoon 1s. 3 31-32d. Telegraphic and 1s. 4d. Demand was offering from 15th September, but buyers are holding out for these rates for all September. The rate for Credits remains unchanged at 1s. 4 3-16d. August, 1-32nd for September, and 1s. 4 1-4d. for the latter months of the year.

WEATHER AND CROPS.—To-day's official report is again very satisfactory though in some places, particularly the Central Provinces, the rainfall is somewhat excessive, caused more or less by the storm moving in a west-north-westerly direction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates opened at Rs. 94-10 for Cash and Rs. 94-8 for the Settlement closing firm with buyers at these rates. The Bank of Bombay Cash Balance is up close on 17 lakhs.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The market is steady with very few changes from previous quotations.

Manockji Petit's	Rs. 1,032 1-2
Kemp and Co.	„ 214

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	6,05,838
Do. „ Branches	Inc.	5,14,228
Other „	Inc.	10,46,603
Government Securities	Dec.	78,763
Other authorised	Inc.	98,335
Loans	Dec.	4,06,680
Bills Discounted and purchased	Dec.	4,34,630
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	27,073
Cash	Inc.	16,83,599

FREIGHTS.—Beyond some booking for Dunkirk, this month's shipment, at 16s., we hear of nothing doing.

COALS.—A re-sale of Muir's at Rs. 14, ex-steamer on the way, is reported, and also a small line of Jardines, July to December 1901, at Rs. 14-4.

WHEAT.—Market continues quiet and White Delhi, April-May, is slightly easier at Rs. 4-13-3. The rate for this and next month is unchanged at Rs. 5-6.

SEEDS.—LINSEED—Quiet but steady and business has been done at Rs. 9-15 to Rs. 10.

RAPESEED.—The market is quiet with rates unchanged.

CASTORSEED.—Steady with a small business passing at Rs. 39-8.

POPPYSEED is quiot with the rate unchanged at Rs. 8-4-6.

GINGELLY.—Nothing doing.

COTTON.—There is no change in the position and business is dragging, as buyers continue to hold off or offer low rates which sellers will not accept.

The sales reported at Colaba this evening consist maioly of Fine Bengals which have been sold with a Liverpool guarantee at Rs. 190 per candy and a few lots of Compta and S. G. Dharwar, the total being 1,000 bales. For New Crop prices are rather lower and there are many sellers.

Bengal Fine Ready	Rs. 185 to Rs. 195
Do F. G. do	Rs. 175 to Rs. 180
Broach Fine do	Rs. 215
Do Good do	Rs. 205 March 1901, Rs. 218

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which gives the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900	1899	1898.
Week's receipts at U S Ports...	4001	8000	4000
„ Exports to U K	20,000	8800	3100
„ „ to Continent ..	13,000	12,000	15,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept ..	6,179,000	8,476,000	8,519,500
„ Export to U K „ ..	2,317,000	3,492,000	3,487,500
„ to Continent „ ..	3,386,000	3,102,000	3,802 000
„ Stock at U S Ports	100,000	346,000	223,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on 10th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900	1899	1898
Total visible supply of all sorts	993,000	2,378,500	1,914,480
Do. „ „ of Surats ...	63,000	111,120	111,940

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	315,000	1,015,960	874,660
Do. in London	10,000	7,000	5,000
American Afloat	50,000	17,200	31,000
East Indian „	3,000	3,000	5,000
Total...	378,000	1,013,160	915,660
Price of Mid.-Americans	5 19-32d.	3 19-32d.	3 17-32d.
Do. Good Bhowaugger	4 12-32d.	2 13-16d.	2 15-16d.
Difference...	17-32d.	25-32d.	19-32d.

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday :—

Khandeish	9 bales
Berar	48 „
Compta and Dharwar	291 „
Westerns	151 „
Total	499 „

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Produce into Bombay yesterday :—

	Cwts.
Wheat	15,164
Linseed	242
Rapeseed	314
Poppyseed	73
Groundnuts	295
Castorseed	896
Rice	7,579

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 11 August, as compared with the statement of 4th Aug :—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 4. Rs.	Aug. 11. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	46,59,716	40,53,858
Do. do. at Branches	30,98,022	36,12,755
Other Deposits	430,03,447	440,50,180
Post Bills	8,863	8,529
Credits undrawn	20,29,237	18,13,193
Rs...	637,99,324	705,37,036
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	77,37,906	76,59,143
Other authorised Securities	27,12,217	25,41,032
Credits on Govt and other authorised Securities	83,43,717	81,92,073
Loans do. do. do.	210,36,030	206,29,350
Bills Discounted and purchased	92,22,959	88,83,329
Dead Stock	3,68,742	3,68,742
Stamps and Stationery	17,616	17,570
Balances with other Banks	2,18,421	3,45,494
Cash	198,81,716	215,65,283
Rs...	697,99,324	705,37,036

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats easier.

Good Bhownuggur 4 10-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4
8 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	62
Bar Silver	28 5-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ferguson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

LONDON, AUG. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this morning.

COLOMBO, AUG. 13.

Mail steamer Orizaba, from Suez arrived.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Melpomene from Trieste, left Aden, for Bombay on the afternoon of the 13th instant, and is expected here on the 19th instant, morning.

The German East Africa Line steamer Setoo left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 13th instant, via Mombassa.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupte . Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bahme, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WATKINSON.—August 8, at Ooregum, the wife of Mr J Watkins, Chief Reduction Officer of the Ooregum Gold Mines, of a son.

DEATHS.

DUHAN.—August 6, at Bankipur, Florence Augusta, the beloved wife of Edward Montague Duhan, aged 30 years, 5 months and 21 days.
JAMES.—August 9, at Mussoorie, of pneumonia, JON James, late of the Survey of India, aged 71.
MALLETTE.—August 5, at the Halning, Naini Tal, of paralysis Frances Ventrina, the dearly beloved wife of George E Mallitte, Agent, Bank of Upper India, Naini Tal.
NIBLETT.—August 5, at Allahabad, Henry Colin Niblett, Vakil High Court, aged 55 years.
SWARIES.—August 8, at 57, King's Road, Howrah, Gertrude Emma, wife of Charles George Swaries, aged 36 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1900.

ALTHOUGH, compared with previous years, the increase of crime in the Central Provinces last year was but slight and the dacoities were not numerous, the Police Administration Report presents some distinctly purplish patches. The criminal population did not shrink from serious offences including 133 murders, 35 attempts at murder, 49 cases of culpable homicide, and seven cases of administering stupefying drugs with malicious intent apparently. The attacks upon human life were distinguished by a variety of motive and method. Of these crimes marital infidelity and jealousy form the provocative cause in a large number of cases and the details of those are scarcely picturesque. Apart from these, however, the report furnishes colour enough to satisfy the most rabid appetite for thrills, edged though it may have been by a course of Fenimore Cooper, Aimard and Mayne Reid. The ingenuity of the fictionist who scalped and afterwards burned his victims to the accompaniment of the wild yells of a horde of Apaches, was not greater than that of certain dacoits who, in the district of Nimar last year, tortured a man by burning him with whisks of straw. That kind of "auto-da-fe" has found favour with dacoits on other occasions. The miscreants who committed this horror were Bhils and Banjaras, some of whom came from Holkar's territory. Eighteen of them were arrested and sixteen have been convicted, though only one received capital punishment. In Raipur a gang of thirty men raided a village and maltreated an old man who died of his injuries. Less serious, in that it was unattended by fatal results, was the attack by a number of Bagta badmashes on a party of rich Marwari traders, some of whom they half killed in securing a booty of Rs. 805. Of murders that were the work of other than dacoits one was that of a dak-runner whose body was discovered in a nala, near the village of Ramenda, in the Sambalpur District. The mail-bags were found close by, opened and ransacked, but with the contents intact. The perpetrators of the crime were not discovered, and the village near which the runner was killed appears to have a reputation for the number of murders which remain unsolved.

Seoni is another place where murderers go undetected. The District Superintendent of Police intimates that it is common talk that the reason for non-detection is the existence of a gang of hireling assassins, who will contract to murder any one at stipulated rates, and no doubt, if required, will deliver the corpse at the same price. In this village where residence must be interesting for its uncertainty, a woman was brutally murdered and her body, after being mutilated, was thrown into a stream, from which it was recovered with the ornaments intact. Bhandara District furnished the most remarkable instance of contempt for human life. A Maratha with the historic name of Baji Rao went on the warpath to some purpose. In a short space of time he accomplished enough slaughter to have immortalised his name in a less prosaic age than the present. Baji Rao was an ex-policeman and we are told that instigated by his employer, a co-partner in the village and a man of some local influence he forcibly opposed the party of the rival co-partner. There appears to have been a dispute about some land, and when his rival began to prepare it for cultivation Baji Rao shot one man dead and wounded another. Then he went to the village where he happened to come upon another member of the opposite party whom he wounded. Thirsting for further gore he sought out the havildar of the other side and cut him down with an axe and directly afterwards shot dead a by-stander who declined to help him in seizing the havildar. The enterprising Maratha put the finishing touch to his efforts by setting fire to the houses of several of the opposing faction. After thus effectively breathing out fire and murder, he escaped before the police could appear and every attempt to trace his whereabouts resulted in failure. Four persons who abetted the principal actor in the tragedy were transported for life. A glimpse of the results of superstition is given by a poisoning case in Nagpur. A woman was supposed to have caused the death of a child by witchcraft, and its father retaliated by placing white arsenic mixed with sugar in a leaf outside the door of the supposed witch. The stuff was found by her two children, both of whom and the woman herself died after partaking of it. In Saugor district a Gond and a Pathan waylaid and cruelly did to death a woman for her ornaments.

The difficulties which beset the path of those who would reform abuses are illustrated by a case from Bilaspur. There a Kalar, in the interests of some old women, exposed a couple of individuals, named Umed Singh and Debidin, who were dishonestly managing the Pendra Zemindari. The disinterested Kala, was however, foully murdered at the instigation of Debidin by a hired assassin. It is a satisfaction to know that the complicity of Umed Singh and Debidin in the murder was amply proved, and they suffered the extreme penalty of the law. Numbers of the cases of culpable homicide and attempts at murder present circumstances of the most revolting character. In the Raipur district a man was decoyed from his house to attend a cocoanut ceremony. He went arrayed in all his ornaments. A procession was formed to the house of the local *baid*, and thence the party proceeded to the place of sacrifice where the victim became a human one. In the gathering darkness, and while the mock ceremony was in progress the *baid* fell upon the deceased and pinned him to the ground, while the others beat him to death with clubs and axes. Then the body was rifled of its ornaments and the murderers decamped. Some of them were, however, arrested and four were sentenced to death while a fifth was imprisoned for life. Taken altogether the offences against the person in the Central Provinces last year showed a substantial increase over that of the previous twelve months, Mr. R. E. Acklom, the Inspector-General of Police and Prisons, observes that the increase in murder and culpable homicide was doubtless the result of the nervous irritation induced by distress, which, he says, causes the hand to be more ready with a weapon and a blow than in ordinary times. That is undoubtedly a charitable explanation, but it hardly accounts for such exhibitions of murderous ferocity as that of Baji Rao and other blood-thirsty individuals whose acts are recorded in the criminal annals of the Central Provinces. In addition to offences against the person there was a large crop of petty thefts. There was a considerable increase in the number of cases of snatching ear and nose ornaments from women and children. In several instances children were foully used for the sake of their valuables. No doubt the great increase of such cases must be set down to the pinch of famine.

The income-tax reports for the Presidency still reflect the effects of plague, albeit, taking the whole of the divisions together, the collections were Rs. 23,232 more than in the previous year and exceeded the average of the preceding five years by Rx. 8,000. Bombay City and the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions however each exhibit a decrease in the amount of the tax finally demanded as compared with 1897-98. It is no doubt a difficult thing to convince a Government that revenue should decrease, and while admitting that plague has interfered with the collection, Government appear to think that commerce and trade should contribute to the income-tax more than they do. It is observed that in the last ten years the tax on salaries has increased 39 per cent., while that levied on commerce has declined by eight per cent. It certainly does seem curious, as the Government Resolution points out, that the salaries of employes should grow in number and value at a greater pace than the profits of trade, but might not the commercial man retort that the growth of salaries means a coincident reduction of profits? That times are bad is indicated by the income-tax returns for Bombay City. After falling from 19 3-4 lakhs in 1896-97 to something over 18 1-2 lakhs in 1897-98 there was last year a further fall in the amount derived from the tax to Rs. 17,82,980. Although, compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 2,587 in the number of tax-payers the original demand was less by Rs. 46,829. The amount of the assessments was, on revision further reduced by Rs. 2,70,117, as compared with a reduction of Rs. 2,41,177 in the preceding year. It is, however, when we turn to the receipts from public companies that the effects of trade depression are clearly seen. There was a decrease of over a lakh and twenty thousand in the tax on the earnings of Joint Stock Companies, due largely to the condition of the mill industry of Bombay. The collections, under the head of trade and commerce were less by Rs. 47,873 than those of the previous year, which is attributed to the loss of income suffered by merchants, traders and shop-keepers owing to plague, and to the decrease in the incomes of the mill agents who previously paid large assessments in respect of commission. In regard to the divisions of the Presidency, in the Northern Division, there was a rise in the number of taxpayers and the amount of the tax due chiefly to the districts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Kaira and Panch Mahals. An increase in the number of companies accounts for the rise in Ahmedabad and that in Broach is due to a combine of gin owners which restricted competition and enhanced their profits. Commerce paid more than half the tax collected, and trade contributed 9·4 per cent. In Surat and Thana there were decreases due to plague, and exemptions or reductions were freely granted. The report for the Central Division contains the statement that there is great room for improvement in the work of the assessing officers, as many remissions have to be made after the final demand has been fixed. The administration has fallen into a groove, and Mr. Snow the Acting Commissioner, appears anxious for the officials to get out of the rut. As in the previous year there were heavy arrears in the collection of the tax due to the absence of many people from their usual places of business owing to plague. The Southern Division also reported a decrease in the original and final demands which was attributed to the general depression in trade caused by pestilence. In Bijapur, according to Mr. Bagnell, the Collector, plague restrictions injured the trade of the district. There is an interesting comparison of the wealth of the two districts of Dharwar and Belgaum. The incidence of taxation in the former district is nearly double that in Belgaum due to the fact that Dharwar is the only district in the Division possessing taxable companies and that the salaries of the Southern Maratha Railway subordinates are taxed there. Sind which always furnishes interesting official reports, gives the information that in the Province there was an increase of assessments but these were largely reduced on appeal. Some of these reductions were due to the decline in trade prosperity, but one of the Collectors makes the statement that the increase may be attributed to over-zeal on the part of taluka officials. "It is well-known," he says, "that every new Mukhtiarkar in the district, as a matter of course, tries to show better results than his predecessor, this being looked upon as one of the ways in which a Mukhtiarkar can attract attention to his zeal and energy." Government appears to have been taken aback by such a charge as over-zeal on the part of a revenue officer and merely remarks that such is not the usual experience outside Sind. In Karachi there was a decrease in the amount of the tax, which is stated to have been due to the entire suspension of business occasioned by the second outbreak of plague. "Business," says the Deputy Collector of the city, "was altogether stopped for a portion of the year, and those that did business, did it half-heartedly, and hence there was a falling off in the profits." The conditions of trade and commerce in Western India have during the current year become generally worse rather than better, and we have not even the consolation that a prospect of better times in the immediate future might afford.

THE constitution of the elevens for the Presidency Cricket Match on Friday and Saturday indicates that the public will witness a great game. It is difficult to anticipate the result, for the charm of cricket is in its uncertainty. Much will depend on the state of the ground a the sides bat. At present the pitch is unplayable, and it will require a full day to recover. The chance of there being any cricket is not great, and it is altogether improbable that the game between Bombay and Poona will take place on Wednesday and Thursday. The Presidency team is stronger in batting than last year, but the great want is a good fast bowler. The attack will depend mainly on Raikes, Sale, Greig and Wood, and Jardine, Douglas, and Browne are also able to take a turn if circumstances necessitate it. In batting Greig, Jardine, Douglas, Bosworth-Smith and Champain are all first-class men, and with Wood, Bond, Sale, Browne and Tomkins form a combination which should acquit itself with credit even against the undoubted strength of the Parsee attack. Lieutenant Mellis, who was recently in Bombay, is a fast left-hand bowler, but orders to join the Malakand Field Force prevents his name being considered by the selection committee. The Parsee team is a stronger combination than last year. Billimoria, who was absent then, will re-appear, and as he has never displayed better form than during this season, it is likely he will justify the hopes of his countrymen. Mistri always comes off, either in batting or bowling, and if Mehta bowls as well as he did on the first day last year, his deliveries will need a lot of stopping. His fault is that he bowls more for maidens than wickets, and probably this may have influenced Kanga, the Parsee captain, in replacing him early in the innings when he was causing great uneasiness to Captain Greig. In batting there are also Gagrat and the two Kangas, the younger of whom made a distinguished "debut" last year. Pochkhanawalla has the reputation of being more than useful with bat and ball, and Raja, senior, is good all round. The Parsees rely on Bulsara as their fast bowler, and it is said he is much steadier than last year.

OWING to the match between the Bombay Gymkhan and the Hyderabad Contingent having been abandoned, the Poona Gymkhana have selected Wednesday and Thursday to play against the Bombay Gymkhana.

THE Punjab Land Alienation Bill is likely to come up for final disposal by the Viceroy's Legislative Council during the first week in October.

THE R. I. M. S. Clive arrived at Singapore yesterday and leaves that port for Hongkong to-day.

THE latest reports from Kabul state that the deaths from cholera have dwindled to five or six daily.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 21st July, 1900, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1899 of 314,156 maunds and of Rs. 86,512 in the earnings.

IN consequence of the re-armament of the native army with the '303 weapon, the large reserve of Martini-Henry ammunition at Fort Thauri will be gradually changed to '303 ammunition.

A BIG meeting of representatives from various parts of Northern India will be held at Lucknow on the 18th instant for the purpose of memorialising the Government to retain Urdu as the language of the courts.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the transfer to the Government of the Punjab of the plot of land known as Sujrakibir about twenty miles from Umballa, the land not being sufficiently productive for military requirements.

THE Indian Midland Railway Company have been authorised to raise an extra £100,000 during the current year, 1900-1901, of which £6,700 are for expenditure in India; the total sum to be raised is thereby increased from £370,000 to £470,000.

AN Army circular will shortly appear amending the rules of the Insurance Branch of the Indian Military Service Family Pension Regulations, under which provision for passage money from India for his widow and orphans can be secured by a subscriber.

MR. HOLDERNESS, Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, has returned to Simla. He joined the Viceregal party in Gujerat, and on the return journey stopped at Hoshangabad to confer with Mr. Fraser as to the famine operations in the Central Provinces.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 30 June, 1900, amounts to Rs. 5,671, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,110. The total earnings from 1st January to 30th June, 1900, are Rs. 1,53,545, showing an increase of Rs. 48,130.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 30th June, 1900, amounts to Rs. 17,517, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 15,497. The total earnings from 1st January to 30th June, 1900, are Rs. 4,09,189 showing an increase of Rs. 3,47,541.

AS rumours seem to have been industriously spread among the tribesmen of the Khyber that the Peshawar-Jamrud Railway is to be continued onwards up the pass, writes the "Pioneer," we may state that no such intention on the part of the Government exists. Jamrud will be the terminus, the line being merely a surface one.

THE strike of the men working on the new breakwater at Havre, which has lasted nearly two months, and in which several hundred men are involved, has come to an end. Strikers and employers have agreed to refer their dispute to the arbitration of M. Pierre Baudin, Minister of Public Works, and M. Marais, Mayor of Havre, and have pledged themselves to abide by their decision.

AT an adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation yesterday, among other matters considered was a letter from the Commissioner in reference to an application from the Bombay Medical Union for greater facilities for the use of Lustig's plague serum by private medical practitioners. It was resolved to request the Commissioner to make arrangements to provide for the issue of the serum immediately on urgent demand.

THE following teams have entered for the Durand Football Tournament, Simla, which begins in the middle of September: Somersetshire Light Infantry (Ghurial), Yorkshire Regiment (Umballa), Hempshire (Peshawar), East Lancashire (Jullunder), South Staffordshire (Subathu), Dorsetshire (Nowshera), 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade (Murree Hills). The Simla Volunteers and the New Club have also entered teams. The camp will open at Anandale about September 3rd.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. E. YATE, C. M. G., Political Resident, 2nd class, now on furlough will succeed Mr. Barnes, as Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan on the latter officer taking up the post of Foreign Secretary, next December. Colonel Yate was with the Afghan Boundary Commission in 1884-86, and was afterwards twice employed in local delimitation work on the Russo-Afghan frontier, north of Herat. He also served for some time at Mashad as British Consul-General and has thus considerable knowledge of the Central Asian problem.

ACCORDING to the latest reports there is no immediate danger of the river at Dera Ghazi Khan inundating the cantonment. Rain has fallen in Hissar district, varying from 2 to 4 inches and the canals and tanks prepared by famine workers are so much overflooded that almost all the land is ready for cultivation and the people on relief work are returning to sow their crops. Mr. Bird, Assistant Commissioner, is now busily engaged in distributing *takavi* money. Wheat is being sold at 9 1-2 seers per rupee, owing to the heavy demand for sowing seed. Government have awarded a silver medal to Munshi Mahtab-ud-din for services in connection with Famine relief at Fatehabad.

THE question of Harbour Improvements in Madras is still unsettled. The opinion of Sir Alexander Rendel has been obtained, but his suggestions do not meet all the difficulties of the situation, and further reference to Government has been found necessary. The present position is that while the harbour is a good shelter from surf and current, it is lacking in modern facilities, and the entrance is threatened by the sand advancing from the south. The average depth across the entrance has been reduced to 28 feet against 48 feet in 1885. The Trustees consider that a minimum depth of 40 feet should be maintained, which, it is hoped, may be done by dredging. There does not appear to be any immediate danger of the present entrance sholing suddenly.

THE cholera returns for Indian Cantonments for the 9th and 10th instant show 32 cases and 2 deaths. On the 9th at Secunderabad the Cheshire Regiment had one case and the Lincolns one death, but no fresh cases were reported among the 4th Hussars. On the 10th seven deaths occurred, the 4th Hussars losing three men, the 3rd Madras Lancers two, and the Sappers two. At Mhow, the 20th Hussars, the 22nd Field Battery, and the Royal Irish Regiment, had each two cases but only two men died. At Deolali the 1st Bhistie Corps had four deaths on the 9th. The corps should never have been sent to Deolali at all, as it is a depot where troops are constantly halting. On the 10th the disease spread from the 1st to the 2nd Bhistie Corps, though only one case occurred among the latter.

LOCAL Governments are now considering the memorial submitted by the Indian Parliamentary Committee to the Secretary of State, urging the separation of judicial from executive functions in the Indian administration. Selected officers of each Province have been called upon to express opinions on the present production. The eight signatories are Lord Hobhouse, once Legal Member in India, Sir Richard Garth and Sir Richard Couch, both late Chief Justices of Bengal, Sir Charles Sargent, late Chief Justice of Bombay, Sir William Markby and Sir John Frere, late of the High Court, Calcutta, Sir John Scott and Sir William Wedderburn, M. P., late of the High Court, Bombay, Sir Roland Wilson, late Reader in Indian Law at the Cambridge University, and Mr. Herbert Reynolds, late of the Bengal Legislative Council.

MR. JEHANGIR DOSABHOY, Collector of Customs at Karachi, now on a short tour in Europe, has been appointed, under the provisions of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Act, as the sole officer for the purpose of buying and selling lands in this city. All questions in connection with this object will be decided by him, as he has been invested with full powers in this behalf. Mr. Jehangir has come in contact with all classes of people in his capacity of Assistant Collector of Customs and Land Revenue, and his intimate knowledge of different tenures existing in Bombay, as well as the localities in which properties are situated, will be of much use to him. Mr. Jehangir's salary has been fixed at Rs. 1,800 a month, and the office is tenable for three years. Mr. Jehangir is a son of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, formerly Presidency Magistrate and Income Tax Collector in Bombay.

THE case in which serious defalcations were committed in the Anjikaimal Sessions Court in Ernacollum has at last come to an end. In 1897, the Second Judge of the Appeal Court, during his annual inspection of the Courts in the State, discovered defalcations to the extent of over Rs. 17,000. The Sirkar at once ordered a thorough investigation, but with no result. One clerk of the Court, who was believed to be chief delinquent, absconded, and has not been discovered, while another clerk, who was also believed to be implicated, has since died. No monies were recovered and the full amount of the defalcations has now been written off with the consent of the British Resident. The system of accounts, which, we believe, was characterised by Mr. Nicholson, when Resident, as "disgraceful," has now been placed on a satisfactory basis by the Dewan, Mr. Rajagopala Chari.

THE exhibition of the Brantwood Collection of Turners has now closed. The drawings collected by Mr. Ruskin are not likely ever to be seen together again. Several of them have been sold during the Exhibition, some of them for very large prices. Mr. Onslow Ford, R.A., has accepted a commission to execute the memorial which, with the consent of the Denn, Mr. Ruskin's friends and admirers propose to place in Westminster Abbey. An appropriate site in Poets' Corner has been allotted by the Dean. It is above the bust of Sir Walter Scott.

"THE Post" of Philadelphia is responsible for the following story of Grant Allen's Sense of Justice. He had, it appears, written a paper upon insects and sent it to his publisher. In it he minutely described both the bad and good sides of his subjects. Several days after he had despatched the manuscript he wrote to the publisher: Return at once proofs of chapter on bugs I have found out that I have done one of them an injustice. I dreamt about him all one night after I mailed the matter to you, and he looked at me with reproachful eyes and said I had made him out worse than he was. In looking up his history from a later source I have found out that he was right.

IN the parish of Runwell, Essex, an apparatus has been lately invented by the rector for ringing the church bells by electricity. The origin of the invention is rather curious. The rector, finding a difficulty in obtaining bell-ringers, rang the bells for three months himself. In order to save the labour involved in performing this task, he invented the "Automatic Ringer," and erected the apparatus in the church tower. By connecting the machine with the electric current already in use for lighting the church and rectory, the bells are now rung with perfect order and precision. It may be noted also that the apparatus can be worked by oil power instead of by electricity. This makes the invention of general interest with regard to bell-ringers. The rector, the Rev H. K. Harris, has patented his invention, and the profits from this source will be devoted to the fund for restoring the ancient Church of Runwell, where the invention had its birth.

THERE is a story current in the Melbourne Customs department that before restrictions were placed on the traffic in Chinese naturalisation papers an official in the immigration office endeavoured to dissipate his doubts on the question whether a certain Chinese immigrant was a naturalised subject by requiring him to sing a verse of God Save the Queen. Under the present regulations a Chinese who is about to make a trip to his own country with the idea of returning is subjected to a close examination, and a record made of his distinguishing features. He is also photographed, and a duplicate of the photograph is affixed to his naturalisation paper for the purposes of comparison when he comes back. On July 20th a Chinese arrival presented himself at the Customs department and showed a naturalisation certificate which purported to have been issued to him in 1887. There were however, several flaws in the means of identification and he was told that he would have to go back to China again. Some of the man's Victorian friends urged that if the immigrant returned to China he must remain a slave for the rest of his life in order that he might pay off the money advanced to him for the payment of his passage. But the chief clerk was pitilessly obdurate. "If he be a naturalised British subject, observed" an official, "there is good work for him to do against the Boers."

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

JAPAN AND KOREA.

MORE BRITISH TROOPS TO SHANGHAI.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Korea has consented to the despatch of Japanese troops to Korea to be in readiness for emergencies in connection with the Chinese troubles.

A telegram from Hong Kong, dated the 11th inst., states that the R. I. M. S. Canning and s. s. Duke of Portland with the Gurkhas and the Bombay Infantry and the s. s. Itinda with the Artillery have sailed for Shanghai.

The transport Zamania has arrived and proceeded North.

Admiral Renny transmits to Washington a telegram from a British General, probably General Gaselee, reporting the capture of Yang-tsun and adds that fifty have been killed and some died of sunstroke.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

China has complained to M. Delcasse of the delay of the Ministers at Peking in accepting the escort offered them.

M. Delcasse replied that the Ministers were unable to leave until the road was safe. China, he added, would prove her sincerity by ceasing to place obstacles in the way of the Allies.

America has decided to ignore the appeal made by the Chinese Viceroys to stop the landing of foreign troops at Shanghai.

AMERICA AND CHINA.

America replying to the communication of an Edict appointing Li-Hung-Chang to negotiate for a cessation of hostilities has refused emphatically to negotiate until her demands are complied with.

RUSSIAN WAR PREPARATIONS.

Russia continues mobilising her troops on a large scale for service in the Far East.

TRANSPORT MOVEMENTS.

The transport Nizam has arrived at Hongkong and proceeded north to Taku.

FRENCH FORCE FOR PEKING.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The French General Frey with 800 men accompanies the force which is advancing on Peking.

DESPATCH FROM THE ITALIAN MINISTER AT PEKING.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

A despatch from the Italian Minister, dated Peking, 5th instant, says that in the fusillade of the previous night three were killed and wounded.

The Minister in the despatch sends his condolence on the murder of King Humbert, the news of which was sent to him by the Tsung-li-Yamen.

THE FRENCH PROPOSAL TO SEND ANNAMITES TO SHANGHAI.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Nothing has yet been decided regarding the despatch of Annamite troops by the French to Shanghai, the proposal of which has alarmed the Chinese.

HALT OF THE ALLIES AT YANGTSUN.

A telegram from the Austrian Commander at Taku says that the troops will halt for three days at Yangtsun.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

BRITISH TROOPS AT SHANGHAI.

THE VICEROY'S PROTEST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.

The "Indian Daily News" publishes the following special cablegram, dated London, August 12 :—

The "Times" Shanghai correspondent states that public opinion in the foreign settlements there considers the landing of British troops reasonable in view of the preponderant interests of Great Britain.

The communication which the Chinese Viceroys have addressed to Washington says, *inter alia*, that the landing of British troops at Shanghai is a quite unnecessary menace and likely to excite the Chinese and lead to reprisals in less protected parts of the country. They maintain that the presence of war-ships is sufficient to insure the protection of foreigners at Shanghai, and they appeal to the United States Government to use its good offices with Great Britain to withdraw her troops and not to complicate the situation.

It is considered highly improbable that America will interfere as the action of the British has restored confidence among the Americans in Shanghai, who had been preparing for a general exodus to Manila.

Although the British Consul has abandoned Chungking the French Consul remains there.

The German Emperor has ordered the despatch of 5,000 more German troops for service in China. It is reported at Odessa that 50,000 more troops are going from European Russia to China to protect the Siberian frontier.

The transport Ujina with B Battery Royal Horse Artillery, R 12 Ammunition Column, Section A 22 British Field Hospital, Field Veterinary Office and mules for the 2nd Brigade and Transport Patiala, with head-quarters and wing of the 20th Punjab Infantry and A Section 60 Native Field Hospital sailed for Hongkong to-day.

The transport Nizam arrived at Hongkong and left for Shanghai yesterday with details, mules and followers.

The hired transport India will sail to-day for Madras, where she will embark the [illegible] Regiment, Hyderabad Contingent, for conveyance to China.

The following are the further approximate dates of sailing of transports from Calcutta, by which mails will be carried to China :—13th, 15th, 16th and 22nd August.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated the 11th inst., says that Lord Methuen on the 9th captured six waggons and two Boer ambulances. He afterwards joined Lord Kitchener.

The enemy is now fleeing before them and tried to cross the Railway whereupon Smith Dorrien engaged them.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Lord Edward Cecil has arrived at Mafeking from Zeerust with a number of Boers who had previously surrendered.

Zeerust is reported to be evacuated.

All the non-residents of Mafeking have been ordered to report themselves to be in readiness for departure.

General Buller has occupied Ermelo unopposed and shortly joins hands with General French who has arrived at Carolina.

The Boers have retreated north-eastwards.

Both Potchefstroom and Zeerust have been evacuated.

General Carrington is concentrating all his available forces at Mafeking.

The bulk of De Wet's force has seemingly eluded the British and will probably join Delarey's force.

KRUGER GONE TO BARBERTON.

It is reported that President Kruger has gone to Barberton, the hostility of the Mapochs and Kaffirs rendering a retreat to Lydenberg undesirable.

THE BOER PRISONERS AT COLOMBO.

Writing of the arrival of the Boer prisoners the "Times of Ceylon" says :—The despatch of the first batch of Boer prisoners to Ceylon was notified by us about the middle of last month, when it was stated that a mixed lot of 233 men had been shipped, including 97 Transvaalers, 55 Hollanders, 23 Irish-Americans, 33 Germans, and 25 of other nationalities. From what our representative could gather on board, the present batch of prisoners seems to include some of the very worst characters that the British have yet laid their hands on in South Africa. A pick seems to have been made of the most violent prisoners; and men who have already endeavoured to effect their escape are amongst the number. The Boer officers number eighteen. They were separated from the general body of prisoners and provided with quarters aft. When our reporter arrived, they were all on deck, smoking their pipes, and drinking in the beauty of the Colombo harbour and its surroundings. In fact, they seemed to be in a very happy frame of mind indeed. Dressed, some of them, in the typical slouch hat and rough suit of clothes, the coat, waistcoat and trousers all being of different colours, one could almost imagine the word "Boer" written across their faces. But to our surprise we learnt that two of the Boer officers were barristers—one of them said to be an Inner Temple man—one was a doctor, another a clergyman, a third was the Chief of the Transvaal Detective Force, a fourth was an Irish Officer, who was second in charge of the Irish Brigade, whilst some of the others were, by occupation, mining engineers. The officers were flush with money, whilst the men were said to have even more money than their officers. There are several Commandants and Field Cornets amongst them who were with Cronje at Paardeberg in the early part of the campaign. The batch does not comprise one coup, but picked men from the Boer prisoners' camps at Greenpoint, Cape Town, and Simmons town. The men were accommodated "for 'ard" and were given exactly similar rations to that supplied to their guards. They were allowed the use of the troop deck, and the only call upon them in the shape of work was that of keeping their quarters tidy. Amongst the men forward was a notorious pugilist, Jem Holloway by name, an Afrikander born. "Jem" seems to be the leader of his little "gang," and what Jem Holloway says is law. The Irishmen rule the roost generally, and there are very few who cannot speak English. The proportion of genuine Boers is a very small one indeed, and may be reckoned at twenty at the outside. One of the crowd is a youngster about sixteen, the grandson of General Koch, who was killed at Elandslaagte. Two of the men forward are stated to be gunners, and to have assisted in working "Long Tom" during the siege of Ladysmith, whilst a batch of seventeen are the men who tried to effect an escape from the prisoners' camp at Simmonstown, by tunnelling underneath the enclosures. They were caught just in the nick of time—as they were nearing the other end of the tunnell which they had bored. Three desperate characters were brought to the ship under a special guard from Simmonstown. Ten of them are railway men who were captured and sent on board the prison ship Catalonia lying at Durban. The Catalonia, we are informed, is expected shortly with the third batch of prisoners, the second batch and the remainder of the Rifle Regiment being due on the 10th Inst. Musical talent is not wanting amongst the men. One man plays the piano splendidly, and there are three or four other good musicians. On Monday night the prisoners, assisted by the "Tommies," gave an excellent concert on board.

The Dutchmen amongst the prisoners are a very dirty lot, and on the voyage up some of them had to be dragged to the bath, which was fixed up on deck. The majority of the prisoners welcomed this chance of a good wash daily, but the cold water did not appear at all congenial to the Dutchmen, who generally endeavoured to slink away when the bathing operations were going on. They did not, however, evade the eyes of the Military, and when caught hiding were generally plunged into the water neck and crop, with all their clothes on.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The murder of King Humbert has strengthened the loyalty of all classes in Italy.

Victor Emmanuel yesterday took the oath of the Constitution before Parliament and was greeted with exuberant enthusiasm.

GREAT STRIKE OF FRENCH STOKERS.

A strike of stokers has taken place at Cherbourg, Marseilles and Havre which is paralysing French shipping.

The Navy is now supplying stokers to the French Transatlantic mail steamers.

LATER.

The strike of stokers at Marseilles prevents the Messageries Maritime steamer Melbourne sailing for China.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN A FRENCH SQUADRON.

The French destroyer France has sunk after collision with the flagship Brennus, off Cape St. Vincent.

Fifty lives were lost by drowning.

NEW GUNS FOR THE TURKISH NAVY.

A contract to provide 208 guns and armament for eight Turkish ironclads has been secured by Krupp against Armstrong.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

Disturbances from Persia are published in America stating that an anti-Christian rising is threatened in Persia. Several people, it is stated, have already been killed in the neighbourhood of Oroomia, and it is feared that the Christians, who number three thousand in that district, will be massacred.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE NATIVE RESERVES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

Instructions have been issued for a suspension of the limit of the reserve regiments in the Punjab, Bengal and Bombay Armies to admit of a gradual raising of the numbers by 4,000 infantry and 280 sappers. The increase thus effected will be gradually absorbed when the China Force receives orders to return.

Orders have been issued stopping all leave other than sick leave to I.M.S. Officers in military as well in civil employ. This does not preclude the granting of privilege leave in India to officers who can be spared.

The carriages of two batteries of heavy artillery in India are to be converted at once for use with howitzers.

Quartermaster-Sergeant W. Carter, 1st Royal Fusiliers, Nusseerabad, is promoted Quarter-master in the same battalion.

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The following are the entries for the Durand Football Tournament :—The Hampshires, the South Staffordshires, the 19th Yorkshires, the Rifle Brigade, the Somerset Light Infantry, the East Lancashires, the South Wales Borderers, the Dorsetshires, the, Simla Volunteers, and the New Club.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION SYSTEM.

Replying to an address, which has recently reached him from the planters of the Surma Valley, Assam, H. E. the Viceroy, referring to the present railway construction system of the Government of India, says; "That this system has its drawbacks as well as its merits I am painfully aware, and the desirability, if possible, of increasing its flexibility which, however, it is easier to demonstrate upon paper than to effect in practice is a subject that has long been occupying my attention."

CHOLERA.

The following cholera deaths are reported to-day in the Indian cantonments :—Allahabad, Northampton Regiment, one; Military Works, one; Commissariat godown, one. Bolarum, 2nd Lancers Hyderabad Contingent, one; Deolali, Durham Light Infantry, one; 2nd Bhisti Corps, two. Mhow, 4th Bombay Rifles, one. Rawalpindi, Army Hospital Corps, one, Secunderabad, 4th Hussars, two; and 24th M. I., one. Wana, 5th Punjab Cavalry, one. Cases which have not terminated fatally also are reported in 2nd Madras Infantry, 1st Bhisti Corps, 19th Bengal Lancers, 24th Bombay Infantry, 13th Bengal Lancers, 23rd Madras Infantry and 28th Punjab Infantry.

RAVAGES BY THE RAIN.

A RAILWAY LINE WASHED AWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 13.

It has been raining hard for the last few days in Poona. The rivers are in flood. The lawn of Sungum has disappeared, only tops of trees are standing midway in the stream. "Garden Reach," belonging to the late Lady Sassoon, is all under water. "Rosherville" (Connaught Boat Club) grounds are submerged also. The Band-stand is under water. The country round Poona is also flooded. Young plants have been washed away. Up to now nearly 23 inches of rain fell. Last year it was not more than 10 inches.

Bajri crops in Wagledli and Khed in the Haveli taluka have already commenced to grow yellow; and if the rain continues to fall longer there will be a general destruction of crops.

In the Deccan the Rivers Ghornadi, Sadaram and Bheema are swollen.

Heavy washaway happened on the Southern Mahratta Railway line between Shadval and Kudchi, a little beyond Miraj. Fortunately no lives were lost in the damage which occurred to the line. Passengers were transhipped. The mail train was nearly ten hours late.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain Hilderand, 27th Punjab Infantry, has been appointed Transport Officer at Edwardesabad to the Tochi force.

Twenty five maxim guns in all will accompany the four brigades of the China force. A fresh consignment of these guns is expected from England.

There has been a steady drain for monthson British Corps in India of officers who have been required for South Africa. These vacancies will shortly begin to be filled as 150 officers arrive from England next month.

The following officers are permitted to return to duty :—Majors Sandwith, 8th Bombay Infantry, Corlue, R. E.; Captains Ball, Commissariat Department, Bremin, R. E., Young, 22nd Madras Infantry; Lieutenants Fagan, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, Hughes and Henderson, 2nd Madras Lancers, Cox, 16th Bengal Lancers.

The following remain at home on extended leave:—Captain Luard, I.M.S., for fours months; Lieutenant-Colonel Simmond, I. M. S. and Captain Walker, 1-4th Gurkhas, for three months.

The following officers who attended the School of Musketry at Pachmarhi have been awarded the "extra" certificate :—Lieutenants Collard Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, and Hopwood, Staff Corps, 740 marks; Bingham, Staff Corps, 735; Lee, Scottish Rifles, 734; E. E. Forbes, Staff Corps, 724; Melvill, South Wales Borderers. 723; C. R. Bradshaw, Staff Corps, 718; Charley, Royal Irish Rifles, 717; Captain Fox, North Staffordshire Regiment, 714; Lieutenant Chapman, Border Regiment, 708; Captain Becher, Lieutenant James Muscroft and H. L. C. Turner, Staff Corps, 703; Lieutenants Ducat, Staff Corps, 701, Pollok, Royal Highlanders, 608; Williams, Northamptonshire Regiment, 678. Captain Willoughby Osborne, South Lancashire Regiment, is awarded the ordinary certificate.

Mr. Carlile Fraser, of the Donaldson Smith Expedition, has reached the Nile, and has proceeded to the East Coast by way of Kampala and British East Africa. The expedition left Berbera on August 1, 1899, and reached the Nile on March 14, having travelled through the unknown country lying between Lake Rudolf and the Nile. Mr. Donaldson Smith has already returned to Europe via Khartoum.

The steamer Aphrodite, deeply laden with salt from Aden, grounded on the James and Mary bar while going up the river on Thursday morning and remained fast in spite of all efforts to float her. She lies in a dangerous position, quite close to the spot where the ship Overdale was wrecked a short time ago, but owing to the spring tides now prevalent, hopes are entertained of floating her. Cargo boats were promptly sent down the river to lighten her in order that she might float off, which she did.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

SHOOTING AND FISHING.

THE BISLEY MEETING.

LONDON, July 27.

It has been said that grouse-shooting, deer-stalking, and—in a lesser degree—covert-shooting are essentially the sports of the rich, only to be obtained by men whose means are tolerably ample. This general statement must, however, be taken with certain reservations. Many is the impecunious youngster who snatches a brief holiday from the dull routine of office work in order to share the hospitality of some wealthy relation in Scotland. Right eagerly does he look forward to that annual visit to the moors. After his return he enjoys it in retrospect, nor do his exploits among the coveys lose anything in the telling. Although he pays nothing for the actual shooting, it is improbable that his modest salary would cover an expenditure which includes a long railway journey—first-class probably, an extravagance defended on the score of saving in extra luggage,—the cost of cartridges, tips, and various sundries. So paterfamilias comes to the rescue with a holiday cheque, which the budding City man pockets without paying much heed to the prudent counsels which accompany it. And there are many long past their first youth who journey to the moors every season with unfailing regularity to enjoy with rich hosts the finest sport obtainable in our islands at comparatively small cost to themselves. Surely it must be one of the chief charms of wealth to be able to bestow hospitality upon others, and in no way can hospitality be more agreeably exercised than by inviting congenial guests to a shooting-box amid the glorious scenery of the Highlands. In all probability the bill of fare includes other items than grouse-shooting. There may be a salmon river. Trout fishing in hill lochs is sure to be obtainable, and sport on the heather will be varied by occasional visits to the mountain homes of the ptarmigan or a day at the rabbits among the bracken. From a shooting guest something is tacitly demanded in return for the hospitality extended to him, and the same holds good more or less for all social entertainments, even between those of equal rank and riches. It is not required of a young man "on his promotion" that he shall be an extra good shot, although skill with the gun will cause his society to be more in demand during the shooting season. As a lad at home he probably passed his novitiate in the school of sport, not, perhaps, without inflicting on the old head keeper sundry painful memories of his education. It may be taken for granted that he is a fair shot and able to stand a long day's work; for the rest, if he be unselfish, obliging, and anxious to entertain others so far as his powers permit, he will usually find himself a welcome guest. It is always a good sign when a man is liked by the servants, keepers and ghillies at the place where he is staying, for they are shrewd judges of character, quick to discover any false note.

It must be admitted that, grand sport though it be, deer-stalking is a more selfish pursuit than grouse-shooting, as it is also more costly. In taking a grouse moor a man is often influenced quite as much by the desire to entertain friends—it may be business friends—as by love of shooting, but a deer forest does not offer the same opportunities for hospitality. Apart from driving—and a deer drive is a rare event on a forest,—the number of rifles that can be sent out stalking every day is very limited. Various considerations affect the possibilities of sport. When the wind is in a certain "airt" it is not permissible to stalk at all on some forests, lest the deer should be driven off the ground for the benefit of a neighbour. A forest that will stand two keen rifles on the ground daily throughout the season must be a right good one, so in a general way it may be said that a man rents a deer forest from sheer love of stalking. It is perhaps on this account that a hostile feeling is sometimes entertained towards this branch of sport, on the plea that it is selfish and useless, excluding, also, poor folk from ground on which they might earn a livelihood. A little consideration will show that this view of the subject is unfair and founded on inaccurate or incomplete information. We have to deal not with the past, in which, there is little doubt, gross injustice was done to the clans which formerly dwelt in the Highland glens, but with the existing conditions. To all intents and purposes Highland red deer are absolutely wild animals, avoiding the haunts of man unless under the stress of starvation in severe winters. The ground they inhabit—the term "forest" simply means ground from which the sheep have been removed—consists for the most part of the wildest and most inaccessible mountain ranges in Scotland. Much of it is useless even for carrying sheep, and so steep are the rocky heights which the stalker often has to scale that a steady brain and sure foot are required safely to negotiate them. In these regions there may be found here and there patches of green bottom land where moss-grown ruins, half hidden by tall nettles and bracken, tell the rather sad story of families that once lived there, tended their sheep and cattle, and cultivated scanty crops. Such a scene appeals forcibly to the imagination, and by working up sensational details it might not be difficult to make out a case against deer-stalking. Doubtless such land is capable of cultivation, but with what prospect of returns sufficiently remunerative to support a family in decent comfort? Buried among the mountains, a score or so of miles from the nearest hamlet, blocked for months at a time by the deep snows of winter, the existence of the crofter in such a spot would indeed be pitiable. His head or two of stock and poor crops would barely support him; he would be more than mortal if he elected to starve amid plenty; sooner or later he would be taken red-handed in the act of poaching deer, and the degradation of a man who might otherwise have been honest would date from that hour. It is not conceivable that crofts situated in deer forests could serve any useful purpose, even if tenants could be found to occupy them. On the other hand if the deer were no longer preserved men would not be found to pay thousands a year for the privilege of stalking them. They would spend elsewhere the money that now benefits the inhabitants of poor and remote country districts, and numbers who now earn comfortable livings in connection with the deer forests would be turned adrift; and further, the handsome red deer—the solitary survivor of British big game—would soon become extinct.

The hot weather experienced lately has been ill suited for the requirements of anglers. With salmon or trout the only chance has been in the mornings and evenings, although as regards trout it might be possible to make a basket with the clear water-worm during the heat of the day. The Royal Commissioners on Salmon Fisheries are now (or were quite recently) pursuing their investigations in North Wales, and it is to be feared that they will not find much cause for satisfaction at the condition of the rivers in that picturesque and sporting country. The Conservators of the Dee have worked hard to improve that river, which from its nature and the excellent spawning grounds afforded by its tributaries is calculated to harbour large numbers of salmon. It is much to be hoped that the Conservators' efforts will be rewarded with some success, although as yet I fear that the Dee salmon have not become much more plentiful. The improvements undertaken by the Fishery Board include a salmon hatchery, and as it was thought that the home breed was deteriorating, many thousands of eggs have been procured from the Aberdeenshire Dee and other outside sources. This idea that the breed of salmon in any river may deteriorate from obscure causes is rather a novel one and open to some criticism. The assumption is based on the fact that the salmon which ascend the river in autumn—they are never seen in the Dee before July, seldom until late in August—almost invariably are red, flabby in flesh, useless for the table, and of little value for sport. It may be accepted as a fact that when salmon first reach the estuary of their river with the design of ascending it they are in prime condition—bright and silvery in colour, red, firm, and curdy of flesh. If by obstructions or want of flood-water they are delayed in the estuary they begin to lose condition, but they will not turn red, or only in the smallest degree, so long as they remain during a considerable portion of each twenty-four hours in purely salt water. The inference is that the bad condition of the Dee salmon is due to detention, from some cause or another, in the lower reaches of the river, rather than to any deterioration of the breed. But it is easy to theorise, and we have still many things to learn regarding the life-history of the salmon.

Private W. T. Ward, 1st Devonshire, is the gold medallist of 1900, and he has thus achieved the remarkable distinction of twice winning the Queen's Prize—a distinction which he shares with one other marksman of the Volunteer world. Her Majesty's prize, consisting of the gold medal, badge, and £250, is competed for in three stages. The first stage, which decides the winner of the bronze medal, is a 200, 500, and 600 yards aggregate, seven shots at each distance. The first three hundred go on to the second stage for the silver medal—ten shots at 500 yards and fifteen at 600 yards. In the third stage the hundred fire ten shots at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, the the final places of the hundred being decided by the aggregate scores in the three stages. Dear, of the Queen's Edinburgh, himself an ex-Queens Prizeman, had forced his way to the head of the hundred at the initial range (800 yards), but he lost this pre-eminence at the 900 yards. The score which Lieutenant Miller, 1st Derby, and Lieutenant Dunlop, 1st Lanark, added to their previous range totals brought them to the top with 301. Private W. T. Ward, 1st Devon, was one point below with 300. The next highest aggregates were Colour Sergeant Comery, 8th Lanark, and Private Dear, Queen's Edinburgh, each 299; Sergeant Ommundsen, 1st Midlothian, 298; Privats White, 3rd Devon, and Sergeant Macfadyan, 10th Lanark, each 296. Armourer Sergeant Fulton, Queen's Westminster, and Cyclist M'Haffie, Galloway Rifles, had 295 each, and three aggregates of 294 were held by Colour Sergeant M'Kie, Border Rifles, Private H. Guy, Ayr, and Private Quinain, Guernsey. When the 1,000 yards was opened there was, judging by its dimensions, a far greater crowd than has ever assembled since the opening of the Bisley meetings. As on former occasions, the pressure became greatest in the vicinity of the likely man. Ward, with two shots to go stood at 331. Colour Sergeant Comery, the Englishman from Notts who this year won the silver medal and is a member of the 8th Lanark, had finished with an aggregate of 338. On his ninth round the Devonian got a bull. He was then in possession of 336, and had only to hit the target (an outer) to tie, while a "mag." (3) would give him the victory outright. The excitement was at this moment electrical, though a hush fell upon the assemblage at the command of a gentleman interested, who waved a field-glass up and down in a deprecating way. It was quite a novelty to see a Queen's man firing out of uniform. The regulation in this respect has been relaxed, and Ward, who has a strongly marked face of the military type, with a heavy brown moustache, took advantage of the new rule to appear in dark shooting costume and large brown hat of slouch type.

To many a man the knowledge that the gold medal was within his grasp and that a miss must lose it would be so severe a test of nerve as to make failure all but inevitable. Ward, however, was the very personification of composure. It was evident that he had no intention of throwing any thing away for want of care. Going once more, and for the last time, down to the prone, he levelled his rifle. Then there were a few seconds of rather painful suspense. Practised shots of course devoted their attention to the distant target; the rest riveted their eyes on the marksman. Then the bullet sped on its thousand-yard course. A pause, and a bull was signalled, amidst ringing cheers and shouts of "Good old Ward!" and "Devon for ever!" The police at once closed up, but before Ward had crossed the rope he had answered the usual questions about himself and had been photographed by cameras to right of him and cameras to left of him. The Gold Medallist's chair was brought up and a procession was formed. Raised on the shoulders of several stalwarts in scarlet and khaki, the distinguished shot was borne in triumph, led by the band of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, to the Council enclosure of the Umbrella Tent, where the prizes were to be distributed. There could be no question as to the popularity of the victory. On the way into camp the most cordial welcome was given to the Queen's Prizeman by those who had posted themselves at points along the route. Many cheered, and many, by struggling for places evinced an irrepressible desire to see the face of so eminent a rifleman. Ward's 341 points was a wonderful performance, and was better than last year's aggregate of Prisulx of Guernsey, by five points. Private Ward's shot-for-shot score at 1,000 yards was 4, 3, 5, 5, 2, 4, 3, 5, 5, 5—41. Ward first won the Gold Medal in 1897. The only other volunteer who has twice secured the greatest prize of the rifle-shooting world is Corporal Angus Cameron, of Kingussie, Inverness-shire, who achieved this high honour in 1886 and again in 1896. But it should be pointed out that the conditions were then altogether different. The competition was divided into two stages, but at that time the scores made in the first stage were not counted into the second. When Ward become the Gold Medallist in 1897 it was the first year of the Lee-Metford at Bisley, and his aggregate was then 304. His aggregate this year is a record since the third range in the final was instituted. It is also noteworthy that Ward is the only Gold Medallist who since the thousand yards' distance was established has not missed the target at that range. Mr. Ward is a coachbuilder living at Okehampton. He was born at Exbourne, Devon, and is 33 years of age. As to his personal habits, it may be said that he smokes and drinks moderately.

THE COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE AT MANDAVIE.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

Gopal Bhagaji, aged thirty years, a Ghatee, who was injured by the falling of a three-storeyed house, in Janjikar Street, Mandavie, on Friday last, died this morning, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The deceased had sustained a compound fracture of the right leg and an abrasion and a contusion on the left leg. On admission he was suffering from severe shock, and appeared to have lost much blood, as there was considerable hæmorrhage from the wound. He was detained under treatment. Next day his temperature rose to 104 degrees and he became slightly delirious. His condition gradually grew worse, and he died early yesterday morning. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, opened an inquiry at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital regarding the death of the deceased, and after identification the inquiry was adjourned to Friday afternoon next, at the Esplanade Police Court.

DELAY IN TRANSHIPMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The following facts may be of use to intending passengers to Continental Ports. I left Bombay June 1 and landed at Trieste on the 20th idem. There the Company gave me a receipt for my heavy baggage which they were to tranship for London. I went home by easy stages across the Continent in order that I might not be much ahead of my baggage. The Company's agents now inform me that my heavy baggage is not due in London till August 2.—Yours, &c.,

BOXWALLA.

London, July 27.

PRESIDENCY vs. PARSEE MATCH.

The following gentlemen have been selected to represent their respective sides in the Presidency Match on Friday and Saturday next :—

PRESIDENCY.	PARSEES.
Captain Douglas	Mr D D Kanga (captain)
Captain Greig	Mr B D Gagrat
Mr M R Jardine	Mr B M Billimoria
Mr G B Ralfes	Mr A H Mehta
Mr Bateman—Champain	Mr H D Kanga
Mr R N Bosworth Smith	Mr D E Mody
Mr L E Sale	Mr K K Khatrau
Lieut Wood	Mr E D Sassoon
Lieut Bond	Mr E M Bhaiby
Lieut Beevan	Mr S Pochkhanawalla
Captain Tomkins	Mr B Hajia (reserve)

THE SIMLA SEASON.

EXCITEMENT OVER CHINA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

Simla, during the past week, has been full of the excitement incident on the ordering of the 3rd and 4th Brigades to China. The event has not been unexpected, and it would be no surprise were further Indian troops to be sent, though the British Contingent is now unlikely to go until the autumn when relief from Home or South Africa may be expected to arrive. Brigadier-General Reid who commands the 3rd Indian Brigade is a fine old Scotchman. He goes straight from the command of the Swat Valley Movable Column, which has got into an admirable state of efficiency and mobility under his energetic care. General Cummins who will now command the 4th Brigade, has Madras experience, which will stand him in good stead in handling the regiments from the Southern Presidency that form an important section of his new command. The most interesting feature of the force, however, is the large Imperial Service Contingent it includes. It is the first time in history that the troops of independent Native Chiefs have been sent across the sea to help in fighting the battles of Great Britain abroad. That it should be possible to so utilize them speaks volumes, not only for the helpful loyalty of the Princes and Durbars, whose forces they are, but for the efficiency to which the regiments have been brought under the directing care of sympathetic advising officers like Sir Howard Mellis and Colonel Stuart-Beatson. The keenness of the men themselves has been sufficiently demonstrated by the numerous requests they have made to be sent to share in the fighting in South Africa. They go under their own Princes and Chiefs, the British officers who accompany them being only to assist and advise. The eyes of the world will be upon them, but with men like Sir Pertab Singh for them to look to for guidance there is no doubt about how they will acquit themselves. A force of Rajputs led by independent Rajput princes, and with modern arms and training, is something totally new in a quarrel on which all the principal nations of Europe are so closely concerned as is the case in China. Their appearance on the scene will be an object-lesson, to none greater than to England's erstwhile rival, now her ally, from the Central Asian steppes.

For us in Simla the move means more than a masterstroke of policy, on account of the number of British officers, well-known in the station, that it carries away from us. The war in China is already being watched here with anxious interest equal to that which the desperate struggle around Ladysmith evoked. In each it is an Indian force that has been concerned. In each, wives here have husbands in the fighting line, and parents sons, for whose safety they are in dread. Day by day the sad list of those who are bereaved grows longer. The last, as I write, to fall has been Captain Welby, who but a brief while since was lecturing cheerfully before the United Service Institute here on his adventurous travels in China, and whose death from his wounds is now deplored by many warm personal friends in Simla.

The event of the week has been the return of the Viceroy from his tour in the famine tracts. He has come back with the glad news that rain has at last set in, in earnest, and that late as the showers have commenced, there is now every prospect of a sufficient harvest. This, too, is understood to be the opinion of the meteorological authorities, who have just completed their annual report on the weather prospects of the closing months of the monsoon, prospects which are held to be favorable for a prolonged wet season. Western India will not be out of danger till the middle of September, but given the continuance of the rains until then all will yet be well. In Simla itself the last three weeks have been ones of almost continual wet. Day after day the station has been wrapped in clinging vapours, which have almost invariably cleared, however, in the evenings, giving place to some of the most beautiful sunset effects to be seen in the world. The plains, on these occasions, lie stretched before us like a map, and one can see, to the right, the waters of the Sutlej, to the left, those of the Gugger, both heavily in flood, the horizon extending to hitherto unsuspected limits in the clear rain-washed air.

The Viceroy's Council meets to-morrow to receive the reports of the Select Committees which have been sitting on the Punjab Land Alienation Bill and the Census Bill. The first-named has been so much discussed that it is needless to refer to it here, except to say that the opposition appears to be weakening. Now that a substantial concession, therefore, has been made in select committee to the views put forward by Sir Harnam Singh, there is every prospect of the measure being passed into law before the end of the season. This concession extends the period for which land in the Punjab can be alienated, without the sanction of the district authorities, from the fifteen years at first proposed, to twenty years. For sales outright, and mortgages longer than for twenty years, the original conditions hold good. The change will, no doubt, be a good deal criticised by those who have been urging the evils of the present state of indebtedness of the agricultural classes in the northern Province. As a compromise, however, it must be admitted that it is a fair one. In regard to the Census Bill the only point likely to evoke criticism is in connection with the provision for the payment by municipalities of the cost of enumerating the inhabitants of their boroughs. As the local authorities are given full discretion in the matter, however, the arrangement is unlikely to cause inconvenience.

The mourning for the Duke of Edinburgh has put a stop to most of the gaieties here, but a few unofficial gatherings of a social nature are still on the *tapis*. Amongst these I should notice small dances at Woodville on the 16th and Knockdrin on the 11th, also the Maharanee's dance on the 23rd (postponed from the 3rd). On the 13th the Fine Arts Exhibition opens at the Town Hall. On the 18th is a sale of work, at which Lady Curzon has promised to be present, in aid of the Young Women's Christian Association, an institution which is doing much to help a very deserving class in this part of India. On the 29th the Commander-in-Chief's Personal Staff are at home to their friends at Snowdon, while the Masonic Ball takes place on the 11th of September.

That rather sombre piece, "The Home Secretary," is running for the second time within the last couple of years at the Simla Theatre. Mrs. Wheler had already made the part of Rhoda Trendle her own and was anticipated with much pleasure by those who had seen her previously in it. The very stiff part of the Home Secretary was sustained with much ability by Captain MacGeorge. The Solicitor-General was done by Mr. C. S. H. Waymouth who came up for the purpose and did everything in the power of a single player to lift the piece. Mrs. Preston was admirably dignified as the guild-loving old Lady Clotilda and Mrs. Casson as light as possible in Mrs. Thorpe Dilsbury. The play with its delicate and unstrained *finale* is typical of the better taste of Simla's theatre-goers among whom, as elsewhere, broad comedy is usually most appreciated.

U. H. H. IN CAVEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As you enter Cavel by the street leading to the Catholic Church, you come across a squalid building, whose occupants are Goanese of the servant class. The building is a very old one, uncared for, damp and ill-ventilated. The flooring is of mud and the walls have not been whitewashed for years. It is a common thing to see the women and half-naked men of the house squatting near the door, on the streets cleaning fish, etc., and when you look at them, and into the house, you will perceive how dark the little rooms are, and do not wonder why these poor people daily make use of the street for their domestic employments. That the house is unfit for human habitation in the superlative degree, no one will deny, but why it should not have been pulled down long ago seems a mystery, especially when other houses far better have been rejected by the popular U. H. H. measure. It would be an inestimable blessing to the residents of Cavel, if this house was demolished, because the whole scene—house, its people and all—are pityingly disgusting. Besides, the street is a very narrow one, and could be widened if the house is broken down, because just at that particular place the street forms a very sharp angle, giving space for only one carriage to pass, and if a man happens to be going there across at the same time, he must stand stationary with his back to the wall to save his feet from being run over by the carriage wheels.—Yours, etc.,

A. M.

Bombay, 11th August.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. Burke presiding.

THE EXEMPTION OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS FROM JURY SERVICE.

Mr. Khote moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report whether the solicitors' bill of costs for obtaining the exemption of Mr. Douglas Bennett from serving on the common jury in June last came to Rs. 132, and whether such an application for exemption has to be made every year, and if so, how often it has been made, and what it has cost in all. That the Municipal Commissioner be also requested to report how many officers have been similarly exempted, and what the amount of lawyers' costs in each case has been.

Mr. Khote said that it having come to his notice that the exemption of Mr. Douglas Bennett cost the Corporation Rs. 132, he thought it best to give the Municipal Commissioner an opportunity of saying whether it was so or not.

Mr. Jaffer Rahimtula seconded the motion.

Mr. Wacha did not see why Mr. Bennett should have been exempted from the common jury, particularly as his duties as Market Superintendent were over by 10 a.m. He did not think it fair that Municipal Officers should try to exempt themselves at the expense of the Municipality.

Mr. Wadia said this was not the first time Mr. Bennett's charges had been paid in this way. Four years ago he (Mr. Wadia) raised the same question but got no reply.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta said that for the reasons Mr. Wacha had pointed out the High Court should have refused the exemption. These things cost more than they were worth, and they might have let Mr. Bennett take his chance and have saved the Rs. 132.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said the High Court summoned Mr. Bennett as Mr. Bennett and not as the Superintendent of the Market. If Mr. Bennet thought it necessary to get an exemption he ought to have paid and certainly the Municipality ought not to have paid.

The motion was adopted.

AN OIL CONTRACT.

Mr. Muljí B. Barbhaya applied for urgency for a motion respecting the purchase of kerosine oil. Their stock would be exhausted in October or November. Snowflake kerosine oil was only imported by the Standard Oil Company, who quoted for 5,000 cases the price of Rs. 5-8-2 per case. The present market price was Rs. 5-12-2. The offer was exceedingly favourable and was only open until the 15th instant.

On the vote of the President urgency was granted.

Mr. Muljí B. Barbhaya then moved that, as recommended by the Standing Committee, sanction be given to an advance of Rs. 2,552-4-1 in addition to the Rs. 25,000 already sanctioned for the purpose of kerosine oil lighting.

Mr. Wacha did not at all approve of such large contracts with a monopolist Company at such a very big price. His did not see why they should not look out to take advantage of a fall in the market price, or why they should not try another quality of oil.

Mr. Khote said there were special circumstances in this case. If they tried another quality it might not be satisfactory. There might be darkness and Mr. Wacha would be the first to complain. (Oh, oh!)

Mr. Haji Yussuf Ismail suggested that the price of the oil might fall to Rs. 4-12 as it did last year. As a merchant he did not approve of going in for one Company's brand. Why couldn't the Municipality use another quality of oil in their lamps?

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said the Standing Committee ought not to have brought this subject forward as a matter of urgency, but should have brought it forward in sufficient time to allow the Corporation to consider the subject. He moved that the matter be postponed to the next adjourned meeting, because a good many things had fallen from members that required consideration.

Dr. Dimmock inquired whether storage in bulk had been considered in regard to the oil used by the Municipality. It seemed to him economical, and probably the oil imported in bulk was not so much inferior to Snowflake. He pointed out in regard to the amendment that the offer of the company was open only until the 15th instant, and if the matter were not decided now they might be at a very great disadvantage in future transactions.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula said the Standing Committee had given the Corporation an opportunity of expressing their views and of sanctioning the extra grant if they thought fit to do so. The Committee had no objection to waiting for two months provided the Corporation took the responsibility upon their shoulders of any fluctuation in the market. Regarding other qualities of oil it was decided, after careful inquiry and experiment, that it was essential they should confine themselves to this particular quality of oil.

Mr. Khama did not see why the matter should be brought forward as a question of urgency. When the present stock of oil was exhausted the Standing Committee could go into the market and buy enough to last until March next.

Mr. Wadia said other oils sold in the market were found to be quite as satisfactory as Snowflake. He supported the amendment.

Mr. Muljí Barbhaya, in replying on the debate, said experiments made by the Executive Engineer showed Snowflake to be the best in quality.

Mr. Oonwalla: It is a most miserable quality as used in the outlying districts.

Mr. Barbhaya said if they were to use another oil they would have to change their lamp chimneys and make other alterations.

The amendment was carried.

THE RATEABLE VALUE OF GOVERNMENT LANDS AND BUILDINGS.

The Commissioner forwarded copy of the award made by Mr. C. F. Stevens on the rateable value of buildings and lands in the City of Bombay vested in the Government. The general tax being at present 1-2-2 per cent. and Government being liable, under Section 144, clause 3, to pay 8-10ths of the amount payable by an ordinary owner in respect of such tax the amount to be paid by Government annually to the Corporation will be as shown below:—Total rateable value of property is Rs. 15,81,123; this amount or Rs. 15,81,123 at 12 1-2 per cent. amount to Rs. 1,97,641, therefore 8-10ths of Rs. 1,97,641 equal to Rs. 1,58,112 should be paid by Government.

On the motion of Dr. Katrak, seconded by Mr. Jaffer Rahimtula, the award was recorded, and it was agreed that as half the printing charges were borne by the Corporation half the number of copies of the award printed should be sent to them.

LIQUOR LICENSE REVENUE.

The Secretary to Government forwarded a reply to the representation of the Corporation regarding the restoration to them of the full revenue derived from liquor license fees.

Dr. Viegas proposed that a Committee be appointed to consider this letter.

This having been seconded, Mr. Oonwalla said that no useful purpose would be served by the appointment of a Committee. The last paragraph of the letter stated distinctly that it was not the intention of the Government to continue the controversy regarding a settlement which was sanctioned nearly twenty-two years ago.

Mr. Mehta said the Corporation had been hammering away at this subject at every possible opportunity. The Government of Bombay said they would not help them in this matter and the reply they would get from the Government of India would be almost the same. The only question was whether they should keep their demand hanging until a more favourable opportunity.

Mr. Wacha said this was not the proper time to appeal to Government in regard to a matter of revenue. Next year probably with bumper crops and harvest the exchequer would be full and Government would be more inclined to pay attention to their demands. He proposed that the consideration of the question be adjourned sine die.

Dr. Viegas, however, withdrew his motion.

JOINT SCHOOLS' COMMITTEE.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji moved in accordance with a notice that the Joint Schools Committee be requested to arrange for a conference every year of schoolmasters and school-mistresses with a view to allow the teachers, once a year, to personally discuss with the members of the Committee such subjects in connection with the administration of municipal schools as they may bring forward. He said that if a conference, as suggested in the proposition, were held annually it would greatly assist the operations of the Joint Schools' Committee. As a member of the Poona Municipality and the Poona School Board he had found such conferences productive of excellent results. In Bombay the system of teaching boys varied in different schools and the result was that the teachers gave instructions according to their whims.

Mr. S. D. Khote, in seconding the proposition, remarks that the conference suggested by the mover of the proposition would do a great service to the cause of primary education in this city.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said he quite sympathised with the object with which Mr. Dhakji had moved his proposition, but he should very much prefer that instead of the Corporation directing the Joint Schools' Committee in the matter, the latter body itself should take the initiative. Half the members of that Committee were members of the Corporation also, and he was sure they would see their way to taking up the subject.

Mr. Dhakji asked permission of the meeting to withdraw his proposition, which was granted.

REFUND OF HOUSE-TAX.

On the motion of Dr. Dadachanji the Corporation resolved to record a letter from the Commissioner stating that application for refund of tax within thirty days after the expiry of the half-year is not insisted on in cases of houses vacated under the Epidemic Diseases Act.

DR. LUSTIG'S PLAGUE SERUM.

The Corporation considered the following letter from the Commissioner on the subject of supplying private medical practitioners with Dr. Lustig's plague serum: "With reference to Corporation Resolution of the 28th May, 1900, forwarding for remarks a letter from the President, Bombay Medical Union, on the subject of the use of Lustig's curative serum by private practitioners, I have the honour to state that the requirements of the Union are so vague and indefinite, that I find it difficult to understand what they really desire. In working out the quantity of serum to be manufactured last season, I made special provision for a considerable quantity for use by private practitioners, and the only restriction laid down regarding its issue, was that the case should be reported to the District Officer, and that an account of the treatment should be furnished to the Officer in charge of the Laboratory. These are simple conditions, and I do not see how they can be relaxed."

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji moved that a copy of the letter be forwarded to the President of the Medical Union.

Dr. De Monte seconded the proposition.

Dr. Dinshaw B. Master took exception to the remark made by the Commissioner in his letter that the requirements of the Union were vague and indefinite. The Union's demand was specific enough, and it was that Dr. Lustig's serum should be provided to private practitioners. This matter was discussed at some length at a meeting of the Union, when a medical gentleman stated that he had applied for the serum three times, and yet it was not given.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta remarked that he for one rather appreciated the terms in which the Commissioner had made his reply. He (the speaker) found from the letter of the Union that it had not indicated the direction in which greater facilities were required by medical practitioners. He was, however, not in favour of sending a reply to the Union, which included the terms objected to.

Dr. Dimmock said it was very necessary to provide facilities for the early obtaining of the serum by private practitioners, for it was found that the serum proved efficacious, when it was administered to the patient in the early stages of the disease.

The proposition was then modified as follows: The Comissioner be requested to make arrangements for providing for the issue of the serum immediately on urgent demand; and, secondly, that the President of the Bombay Medical Union be informed in the terms of the latter half of the letter.

Sir Bhalchandra deprecated what he described as the very uncalled for attack upon the Medical Union. Since the letter had been written, however, another letter had been addressed by Dr. Wilkins to each medical practitioner requesting them to use the serum.

The proposition was agreed to.

The Corporation adjourned to Thursday next.

THE MONSOON.

REVISED FORECAST.

Mr. Eliot, Meteorological Reporter, has issued a memorandum dated August 4th, reviewing the rainfall for June and July, and giving the following forecast for August and September. He says:

The probable general strength of the monsoon current in August and September is estimated:—(1) From the conditions in the Indian Ocean. Steeper gradients than usual have obtained for some weeks past. Gradients were steepest in the first week of July. These gradients indicate stronger air currents than usual in the Indian Ocean, which is confirmed by ship reports and by data telegraphed from the Seychelles, Zanzibar, etc. The conditions in the equatorial belt, where the winds are slightly less easterly than usual indicate that there is no abnormal deviation of the monsoon currents to the Abyssinia area and the Central African lake region. (2) From the present conditions in the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. Available data show that fairly strong steady monsoon currents are established in both the sea areas and that the conditions in India are favourable for their continuance. It is hence very probable that steady strong monsoon currents will continue during August and probable that they will continue throughout the greatest part of September and hence that they will give on the average of the whole of India favourable and at least normal general rain during these two months. The probable distribution of rainfall is practically identical with that indicated in the June forecast, viz., normal or increased rainfall over the greater part of the country, but with a tendency to deficient rain in the areas to the north of the high pressure area in Gujarat and the west of Rajputana, *i. e.*, Central and West Punjab, Sind, and perhaps North-West Rajputana. The years most similar to the present year are, so far as can be judged, 1879 and 1885, and to a less extent 1877 and 1883. The rainfall of August and September was in general excess in 1879, due chiefly to the heavy rain in August and was normal or in slight defect in 1885. In 1883 it was in considerable defect in North-Western India in August, but was exceptionally favourable in September and October. It was also in defect in the Peninsula in August, but was abundant and favourably distributed in September, October and November. The comparison hence strengthens slightly the probabilities determined from the conditions in India in July. It should, however, be remembered that these conclusions are based on the knowledge of the meteorology of India only, and not of that of the Indian seas and the Indian Ocean, and are hence unsatisfactory in that respect.

A consideration of the whole data hence suggests the following conclusion:—(*a*) It is very probable the monsoon currents, more especially the Arabian Sea current, will be of at least normal strength in August and probable that they will not be below their normal strength in September. (*b*) The general distribution of rainfall for the period will be favourable. (*c*) The rainfall of the period will probably be normal or in excess in Rajputana, the Gangetic Plain, Bengal, Assam, the Central Provinces, Bombay, and Burma. The tendency to excess is most probable in Burma, North-Eastern India and Bombay. (*d*) The conditions are slightly unfavourable in Upper India, more especially in the Central and West Punjab, Sind, and North-West Rajputana. The rainfall will hence be less than the normal of the period, unless the Bombay monsoon should be stronger than is assumed in drawing up the forecast. (*e*) A comparison with the years 1877, 1879, 1883 and 1885, suggests that it is probable the rainfall of the retreating south-west monsoon (October to December) will be favourably distributed in the Peninsula.

THANA NEWS.

Our local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—The rains are regular and seasonable and to the complete satisfaction of the agriculturists. The bhat crops are very promising in the Thana District. The prices of various commodities are not very much altered. Cholera prevails in the native town of Thana. Four cases and two deaths occurred yesterday and three cases are reported to-day.

The daily average number of poor men employed on three relief works under Public Works Agency in this district during the past week were as follows:—Men 315, women 384, and children 135. Daily average number of persons relieved in two poor-houses was as follows:—Men 94, women 103 and children 100. The number of people on relief works including dependent and on gratuitous relief was decreased during the week. Thana imported 26,700 maunds of food-grain from Bombay and Nassik and exported 12,360 maunds during June, 1900.

Mr. Ragunath Shivram Tipnis, Sessions Judge of Thana, will leave for Bhivandi to inspect the work of the Court of Second Class Subordinate Judge at that station in this district, on Thursday next.

Rao Sahib Mahadeo Ramchandra Marathe, Mamlatdar of Thana, and Mr. Nowroji Edalji Screwwalla have been appointed members of the Cooria Municipal Board in Thana from the 7th instant.

Azam Bapooji Jamsetji, the late Nazar of the District Court of Thana, is being tried, on a charge of embezzling the Government, by the Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate of Thana, Mr. Fardunji Sorabji Taleyarkhan, Bar-at-Law of Bombay, defends the accused.

In the Kalyan riot case a Brahmin, named Parbhakar Kasinath Oke, and three other Hindoos, who were charged with having caused grievous hurt to Mahomed Amin and Abdoolla Khan during the Ganpati festivals at Kalyan, in September last, were tried by Mr. Monteath, on Thursday, who examined the former medical officer in charge of Kalyan Dispensary, postponed the case for the defence until Wednesday week. A large number of spectators, both Hindoo and Musalmans, crowded the courthouse, when the case was heard at Thana.

Two births (one male and one female) and fifty-eight deaths (including twenty-three from cholera) were registered in the town of Thana during the past week. A promising son of Rao Saheb Vaidya, Sheristedar to the Divisional Forest Officer, Thana, and Mr. Vaidya, clerk in the office of Collector, died of cholera on Thursday last.

One inch and thirty-six cents rain fell here on Friday, one inch and sixty-one cents yesterday and ninety-eight cents to-day. Total fall to Sunday August 12, fifty-two inches and fifty-two cents. Total fall to same date last year 1899, thirty-five inches and twenty-seven cents. The price of rice, second sort, is sixteen pounds, and that of Rangoon rice nineteen per rupee in Thana market.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE FAMINE.

His Excellency the Governor-General of Portuguese-India on being informed that the Committee of the Damaun Famine Relief Fund was in want of funds to relieve the distress of the famine sufferers, generously sent from his own pocket the sum of Rs. 400 to assist the working of the Fund.

The President and the Committee of the Damaun Famine Relief Fund have, in reply to the enquiries made in a letter of the Secretary of the American-Indian Famine Relief Fund forwarding the cheque for Rs. 1,500, informed the latter committee that there were five thousand sufferers through the famine and that about three thousand required relief and that with the funds in their hands only five hundred famine sufferers in the District of Damaun were given daily relief, whereas a large number of sufferers could not obtain any help for want of funds. The Damaun Committee further intimated to the American Committee that the claims of humanity compelled them to appeal for further aid, and the grant already made was inadequate to relieve the sufferings of a number of persons who very badly required help until the next corn crop is available for use. As a matter of fact the disastrous condition of the famine sufferers in the district may be best realised by taking into consideration the daily mortality among them by starvation and cholera.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total.
British Provinces.			
Madras	8632	3000	11632
Bombay and Sindh	1138219	456536	1594755
Bengal	11749	7807	19556
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	...	1397	1397
Punjab	136129	42914	179043
Central Provinces	473866	1760058	2-33924
Berar	320142	155-43	475185
Ajmer-Merwara	71476	30102	101878
Total British Provinces ...	2160213	2457217	4617430
Native States.			
Rajputana States	246062	132823	378885
Central India States	83629	44435	128-0.4
Hyderabad	369-36	106893	476129
Baroda	76726	35316	112042
Bombay Native States...	423419	66147	489566
Punjab Native States	23740	16881	40621
Central Provinces Feudatory States ...			
Kashmir (Jammu)	1280	39026	51227
	...	531	... 531
Total Native States ...	1221141	441561	1662705
Grand Total ...	3381357	2898778	6280135

Name of Province.	Present week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Madras	5231	3100	8331	— 3301
Bombay and Sindh	1078579	507474	1586053*	— 8702
Bengal	14293	7719	22012	+ 2456
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	...	1493	1493	+ 96
Punjab	126083	43155	169238	+ 9805
Central Provinces	374431	18 95161	2269595	+ 35661
Berar	314975	1. 57159	472134	— 3951
Ajmer-Merwara	64629	30840	95469	— 6409
Total British Provinces ...	1978224	284 9091	4624315	+ 6885
Native States.				
Rajputana States	206980	116 357	3238374	— 55048
Central India States	68315	361 65	1044801	— 23384
Hyderabad	355142	1015 78	1370220	+ 16969
Baroda	87375	548 43	142218	+ 10136
Bombay Native States	353063	6791 2	429975*	+ 48591
Punjab Native States	23724	1941 9	42143	— 3478
Central Provinces Feudatory States ...	12064	3919 1	51255	— 572
Kashmir (Jammu)	503	...	503	28
Total Native States ...	1106166	419365	1525531	—137174
Grand Total ...	3084390	3065456	7149846	—130289

*Figures incomplete.

†Returns for the States of Khewara, Mewar, Kotra, Dungarpur, Banswara, Kishengarh and Ulwar in Rajputana and for the States Baghelkhud, Malwa, Dewas (Junior Branch), Bagli, Pathari and Karaudia in Central India are wanting; previous weeks' figures have been included.

THE RELIEF FUND.

TWENTY-NINTH LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Subscriptions already acknowledged ...	12245032	0	0
Mr Seymour per Mrs Ronald Smeaton ...	74	11	4
,, ...	223	4	9
American Union Church of Seoul Corea South Australian "Register" Adelaide 15th instalment £32-6-7 ...	931	4	9
41st Battery R F A Lucknow for July ...	16	12	0
From Blenheim N Z £56 ...	836	11	8
Assam Branch, 2nd instalment from Karimganj ...	400	0	0
European and Native Staff Lallakhat Tea Company Sylhet ...	23	6	0
Master Percy Greville Lowestoft 5s ...	3	12	0
C W Robinson Lucknow (for C P) ...	20	0	0
H G ...	10	0	0
Poor Old Jeff ...	50	0	0
Assam Branch 3rd subscription from Golaghat ...	67	0	0
Adjutant and Staff Surma Valley Light Horse 3rd monthly instalment ...	11	0	0
60th Battery R F A Allahabad 4th subscription ...	24	9	0
European Employes in Arsenal Office Allahabad for June ...	38	9	4
From Glasgow 12th instalment ...	40000	0	0
Appeal for Indian Famine Fund per Lord Scarsdale 3rd instalment £400 ...	7485	6	0
Central India Branch collected in Gwalior State ...	2826	14	6
From Edinburgh 4th instalment £3000 ...	56058	11	4
Assistant Surgeon Archer Ranikhet ...	4	6	0
From Dunedin balance of 6th instalment 8s ...	5	15	6
Some Citizens of London £24 14 8 ...	370	4	2
Christian Offering to India Fund 10th instalment £400 ...	2994	2	5
South Australian Register 10th instalment £71 17 0 ...	1075	10	4
Assam Branch 2nd instalment from South Sylhet ...	1720	14	0
Babu Damodar Dass Burmon ...	250	0	0
2nd Battn K O S Borderers Cawnpore for July ...	76	2	0
24th Coy E D R A Delhi for July ...	25	0	0
29th Coy S D R G A Barrakpore for July ...	23	6	0
Philadelphia Relief Committee U S A £300 ...	7514	10	10
Capt G Wilson 6th Subscription ...	10	0	0
Col E C Elliston Melbourne ...	100	0	0
Reg Murray for August ...	10	0	0
Major H F S Ramsden ...	100	0	0
Proceeds of entertainment given by the Young Ladies Khaki Contingent of New Zealand Wellington £93 4 9 ...	948	9	0
People of Southport 10th instalment ...	2994	2	5
Officers non commissioned officers and men 15th Hussars Meerut 3rd Subscription ...	185	4	0
Royal Irish Rifles Fort William for June ...	23	2	0
N W P and Oudh Branch 4th instalment ...	62238	5	2
Capt R R Renton 18th B I Dinapore ...	20	0	0
Rajputana Branch from Bharatpur ...	400	0	0
C E Cunningham Jokai Tea Company Muttuck Division ...	18	8	0
Br Gen C R Macgregor 4th Subscription	20	0	0
Capt Somerset 4th Subscription ...	5	0	0
Agent General for New Zealand £81,10	924	5	0
Prince Kamar Kader Mirza Mohomed Abid Ali Bahadur Kidderpore ...	1000	0	0
54th Batt Royal Artillery Meerut for July ...	29	10	0
R H A Staff Meerut for July ...	12	8	0
Officers Non Commissioned officers and men 6th Batt R F A Cawnpore ...	26	14	0
Bengal Branch 4th instalment ...	50000	0	0
Collected by Iradutullah Satkania Chittagong ...	75	0	0
Collected by Syama Churn Banerjea Satkania Chittagong ...	75	0	0
Oudh District Staff 5th Subscription Lucknow ...	65	0	0
Assam Branch 1st instalment from Sunamgunj ...	79	9	0
Office of Examiner of Military Works Accounts Simla ...	83	14	0
Major General S C Turner Director General Military Works Simla ...	100	3	9
Major E C Stanton R E Assistant Director General Military Works Simla ...	16	0	0
Captain J H Swiney R E Garrison Engineer Simla ...	10	0	0
Office of Director General Military Works Simla ...	33	8	0
London Mission Chapel Hastings 2nd Contribution ...	50	0	0
A L Clay ...	50	0	0
Officers and subordinates of Office of Royal Engineer Military Works Oudh District ...	35	8	0
Assam Branch 3rd instalment from Nowgong ...	135	2	6
Detachment of Black Watch at Kasauli for July ...	3	12	0
Chief Commissariat Office Meerut for July ...	18	0	0
The Christian £2 4th instalment £60 ...	9000	0	0
Per Bank of Bengal—			
R N Burn Simla ...	50	0	0
G H Ormerod Gawhati ...	4	14	0
Provincial Grand Lodge of West Lancashire £52 10 ...	785	15	5
25th instalment from Mansion Home Fund ...	150000	0	0
Dublin Mansion Home Fund 6th instalment £300 ...	7485	6	0
Total up to date...	12609361	5	5

A. F. COX,
Honorary Secretary.

Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, August 10th.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

TULSI WATER CONTAMINATED.

Dr. C. H. Cayby, Divisional Health Officer, in his report on the water-supply of Bombay for July says:—

In the interval since the late examination of the water was made the rains have broken. This has effected a marked improvement in the Tansa and Vehar waters—both of which can now be classed chemically as good waters. The Tulsi water on the other hand have altered in character for the worse. The albuminoid ammonia certainly has greatly decreased in amount, but at the same time there has been a great increase in the amount of free ammonia and for the first time during the last 12 months nitries have been found in the water. The nitrites are in very large amount over three parts per million. This is the quantity that I have found in the water of wells strongly contaminated with sewage.

The general rule is that any water which contains nitrites should be condemned, as its presence is almost invariably evidence of recent-sewage contamination. These nitrites are present in the water in the Tulsi Lake as well as in the water in the Reservoirs on Malabar Hill. This shows that the source of the contamination is in the lake itself. Tulsi Lake lies in the midst of jungle and away from all habitations, so that the pollution cannot be caused by sewage. I think that the presence of the nitrites must be due to the following cause:—

The water in the lake is very low and a large area of the bed of the lake has been exposed, in which there are weeds and vegetable growths. Entangled amongst these weeds and in the mud of the bed of the lake there must have been numbers of small fish and small animal organisms that have died owing to the falling of the water. The decomposition of the animal life must have produced nitrites, and the effect of the rains has been to wash the nitrites thus produced into the water of the lake. Either this has caused the sudden appearance of nitrites in the water or else decomposition of some large animal. If the latter had been the case it would have been seen by the patrols who inspect the borders of the lakes daily. The amount of chlorine in this water has been reduced by the dilution of the water by the rains. If this large amount of nitrites present in the water had been caused by sewage contamination, the amount of chlorine would have been proportionately increased. Filtration has not removed the nitrites from the water, but the free ammonia has practically all been removed. The bacteriological examination of the different water shows that there has been an increase in the number of bacteria per cubic centimetre since the rains. The Tulsi water taken from the inlet channel of the Malabar Hill Reservoir, contained 1275 bacteria per c. c. an increase of 400 per c. c. from the previous month. The unfiltered Vehar water contained 510 per c. c. This is about the same as before the rains. The Tansa water contained 315 per c. c. an increase of 210 per c. c.

The above bears out the conclusions drawn from the chemical analysis, *i. e.* "that the Tulsi water is by far the most impure of the waters. The different waters were examined for the presence of the cholera bacillus on July 6th, 10th, 11th, 15th, 19th 24th, 27th, 30th. Tap water from different parts of the City was also examined frequently. In no case were cholera bacilli found. The waters were also examined for the presence of the B. "coli communis." This organism was not found. No pathogenic bacteria were found. The most marked characteristic about the Tansa water is the abundant growth of the bacillus violaceous. This organism is non-pathogenic and of no significance, but it enables the Tansa water to be recognized at once from the other waters. The general results of the examination of the waters show that the advent of the rains has improved the Vehar and Tansa waters. No pathogenic bacteria have been found in these waters and the number of bacteriaper c. c. is small in amount. These waters are wholesome waters. Tulsi water contains a large amount of free ammonia and nitrites. The number of bacteria per c. c. is greatly in excess of the numbers present in the other waters. No pathogenic bacteria have been found, but the water is not, in its present condition, a safe water to drink.

ABOUT TORNADOES.

FASCINATING BUT DANGEROUS FREAKS OF NATURE.

Among the many interesting articles in the July number of the "Home Magazine" is an interview with Professor Moore, of the United States Government Weather Bureau.

"The most remarkable thing about tornadoes in general," said Professor Moore, "is the wonderful force displayed. A tornado, as you may know, is similar in construction to the miniature whirlwinds which sometimes gather in the streets before a thunderstorm. There are many theories as to the formation of a tornado, but we do not know that any of these is correct. In some way, without previous warning, a funnel-shaped revolving vacuum is formed, which from a distance seems to be nothing but an oddity-shaped black cloud. All we know concerning the previous conditions where a tornado appears seems to be that a current of hot air from the south, meeting a current of cool air from the north, creates a period of low pressure which is favourable for a tornado or a thunderstorm. They generally occur during the hot afternoon, in the months of April, May, June and July. Yet, to show the inconsistency of tornadoes, one of the most destructive ever known in the United States, occurred a little after midnight on January 12, 1898, at Fort Smith, Arkansas. Thirty-three people were killed outright, nineteen died subsequently from wounds received, and seventy-three were injured. This tornado came up in the middle of the night, without warning, and wrecked houses before the occupants could escape. A most extraordinary freak of this destructive tornado was the absolute demolition of a two-story frame house, carried away bodily, leaving only a part of the flooring upon which remained, undisturbed, a grand piano. The cover of this piano was not even disarranged, showing that the house must have been lifted bodily into the air before it was swept away.

"The wonderful velocity of the outer rim of a tornado exceeds the speed of a rifle bullet, as it whirls rapidly from right to left. The funnel is almost a perfect vacuum, and the great destruction is caused by the rush of outside air to fill that vacuum. Anyone who has ever made a study of physics knows that the pressure of the atmosphere is almost irresistible to fill a vacuum. This funnel-shaped vacuum is greater in diameter at the top of the tornado cloud, and hence the general tendency is upward. To illustrate the power of the outside air rushing into this vacuum, I will mention an incident which came under my observation several years ago at Bergen, New Jersey. The whirling funnel, about 100 feet in diameter, passed so closely to a frame house that it sucked out of the house a man who was looking out of a second-story window. He was thrown violently across the street, and seriously injured, yet the house was untouched. My explanation is that the edge of the vacuum penetrated to the window, and the air inside of the house, rushing to fill the vacuum, projected the man across the street. The normal air pressure of fifteen pounds to the square inch would have moved an elephant under similar conditions.

"The same principle was illustrated in the St. Louis tornado less than two years ago. In a large hall just on the edge of the tornado's path the plastering on the walls exploded, although the hall remained unharmed. The vacuum passed just in front of the hall, and the air in the hall was forced out. This created a partial vacuum in the hall itself, and the air which filled the tiny holes in the bricks forced the plaster from the walls.

"The strangest phenomenon I ever discovered in connection with tornadoes illustrates the fearful velocity of the centrifugal force on the edge of the storm eddy. In Minnesota, a tornado passed over a field full of straw which had just been cut. Further on were some trees. After the tornado, the limbs and trunks of those trees were found with straws forced bodily into the wood to a depth of two and three inches. Not one straw only, but dozens of them. The wonderful velocity of the tornado drove those straws, like spears, into the wood. It was truly wounderful. I had a branch of the tree sent on to me, and for several years kept it here in my office to show to the curious who doubted the tale."

Asked if tornadoes were confined to any particular section of America, Professor Moore replied: "No, excepting that one has never been known west of the Rocky Mountains. Usually they appear in the south-west and the Mississippi valley. Yet one of the worst tornadoes in years was the Wallingford, Conn., tornado in 1881. We have had them in Alabama and in Maine. We have had them in Texas and in Dakota. Nearly every State in the Union has had its tornado, excepting those west of the Rockies. They are dangerous, but fascinating freaks of nature."

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s St Ninian, 1,938 tons, Captain R Ramsay, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

The s s Thyra, 2,244 tons, Captain M Dunning, sailed yesterday for Java in ballast.

The B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo.

The German East Africa Line s s Safari, 891 tons, Captain J Ahrens, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and 50 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Okhla, 3,435 tons, Captain H McDiar, mid, which arrived in Bombay on Sunday from Calcutta, 27th July, via Madras, brought a general cargo.

The Hansa Line s s Hochheimer, 1,810 tons, Captain H Sandstedt, which arrived in Bombay on Sunday from Hamburg 5th July via Antwerp, brought a general cargo and 2 cases of explosives. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUGUST 13.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim	...	Greet	...	Receividg Hulk	
Abyssinia	...	Greet	Wet Basin	Turret-ship	
Plassy	...	...	Wet Basin	Torpedo Catcher	
Investigator	...	Heming	Dry Dock	R I M S	
Nancoury	...	Mills	Do.	R I M S	
H Bolckow	629	Baker	...	B & P S N Co	
Byculla	1095	Kedsley	...	M M & Co	
Ikaface	372	Maloney	...	V Ebram & Co	
Clan Monroe	3721	McPherson	...	F M & Co	
Kangra	1478	Hirst	...	M M & Co	
St Ninian	1938	Ramsay	...	M M & Co	
Kohinoor	1935	Corran	...	T M & Co	
Okhla	3435	McDiarmid	...	M M & Co	

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Dumra s ...	Russell ...	Karachi.
	Thyra s ...	Dunning ...	Java.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Safari, Ahrens, for Zanzibar, &c.
,, St Ninian, Ramsay, for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Oriental, for London.
,, Okhla, for Calcutta, &c.
Barque Grosvenor, for Mauritius.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 13.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Stanley Hall s—12 cases window glass, B Rogold and Bergmann; 12 cases copying press, H Abdoolally; 70 cases whisky, D Cowasjee; 24 bales paper, B Shapoorjee.

FROM NEW YORK.

Stanley Hall s—52 packages clocks, N J Banajee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Sobraon s—6 cases Abdoolally; 20 cases cheese, D Cowasjee; 18 cases cheese, D Dadabhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

R Rubattino s—51 cases vermouth and 295 cases brandy, D Cowasjee; 12 qr casks still wine, B K Furtado and Broth

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

A railway with wooden rails has been constructed near Quebec for the transport of persons and light goods. The rails are of maplewood and the line is about 30 miles long.

Professor Winkler, of Giessen, in Hesse, affirms that he has found a simple way of immunising cattle against eczema epizootica, a malady of the mouth, &c., by giving them milkof cattle attained with the disease.

According to Mr. Wenham, C. E., of the Boston United States Aeronautical Society, the flat aeroplanes is not suitable for artificial flight, and the whole secret of success lies in a proper concave form of supporting surface.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has promised the Royal Society of Canada that funds will be provided for the erection of a national museum to hold the immense collections of the Geological and Natural History Surveys of the Dominion.

Signor Giacomo Boni has unearthed at the Forum a number of the original standard weights of Rome. They are of green marble with bronze handles. From these it will be possible to learn the value of the primitive Roman weights.

Automobiles will be a special feature of the coming French military manœuvres. Electric and petroleum cars and cycles and Scotte traction engines will be used. The Germans are also going to try more experiments with army automobiles.

M. Coraz, the eminent French astronomer, has invented a zenitho-nadiral telescope for directly determining the zenith and the nadir, that is, the points above and below the earth where a vertical line at the position of the observer cuts the celestial sphere.

At Ithaca, the island of Ulysses, there are cyclopean walls 490 feet above the sea which are called the Castle of Ulysses, but according to Dr. Dorpfeld the residence of Ulysses was not on Ithaca, but on Leucadia or Santa Mora, a neighbouring island, and near the town of Leucas.

M. Bonnier, in a paper to the Academie des Sciences Paris, announces that he has been able to graft very different plants on each other, for example the maple on the lilac and the cabbage on the tomato. This is contrary to the common view that plants can only be ingrafted if they belong to the same family.

A paper of Dr. T. H. Guilloz to the Academie des Sciences, Paris holds that good radiographs are not obtainable of the thicker parts of the human body because the X rays are diffused by surrounding objects, for example, by the apparatus, the tissues of the patient and the walls of the room. A lead screen is suggested as a remedy.

A committee of aeronauts in Berlian have decided to make a big balloon with a capacity of 318,000 cubic feet, and a car eight feet square, holding five persons. An ascent will be made this summer, to test how long it will keep aloft, a time which Andree may have overestimated for his balloon. The voyage is expected to last several days.

The Automobile Club of France has lost a number of prominent members who have founded a new Moto Club of France. The split arose out of a stormy discussion, the opposition party declaring that not enough was done by the Automobile Club to encourage automobilism in France.

Glycerine is used in certain brakes for artillery because it does not freeze at low temperatures, but is costly, and a 28 per cent. chloride of calcium solution is recommended in place of it or alcohol for this purpose. This liquid does not freeze at a temperature of 32deg. below Zero Centigrade, and does not attack metals.

A Committee of the Society of Education, Brooklyn, N. Y., have verified by experiment the well-known fact that the density of the human body allows the mouth and nose of a person in the water to be kept above the surface with a very slight effort, if he would not give way to his fears.

A quarry and workshop of the Stone Age have been discovered in New Brunswick by Dr. G. F. Matthew, who described it to the Royal Society of Canada. The locality is Washadunoak Lake in Queen's County, and it appears the source of cornelian implements and weapons found along the river St. John.

The "Jubilee" diamond taken at Jagersfontein near Kimberley, in the De Beers Mines, is on view at the Paris Exhibition. Its weight as cut is 239 carats; whereas the famous "Koh-i-noor" is only 106 carats. Moreover its water is very pure. It has not yet found a purchaser.

Major Baden-Powell, whose kites have been of sevice to the wireless telegraph in South Africa, contributes an article on the Secretary Bird and its flight to the "Aeronautical Journal." He says it gives practical lessons to inventors of flying machines. When a horseman rides for it on the veldt it runs, then extends its great wings, and runs on, lurching slightly to one side or the other till it gets hold of the air. Its feet now touch the ground more lightly, and its strides become longer. Slowly beating its great wings, it finally rises from the earth, and soars along on outstretched pinions. Often it only glides a hundred yards or so, and sinks to earth again, repeating its run, and keeping its wings expanded until it slows down.

It is an old practice to wrap spiders' webs on wounds that bleed. According to M. Henri de Parville, however, the webs are dangerous because they contain microbes brought by flies. M. Nocard shows that tetanus or lockjaw can be caught from webs taken in stables. M. Pecus, an a recent paper to the Central Verterinary Society of Paris, described the case of a horse which was hurt in the fore leg. Spiders' webs was applied the leg swelled and the animal took horsepox. The webs came from a cow-house where several cows had cow-pox, and they were infected with the virus. After this, it will be prudent to forgo the use of spiders' webs in dressing wounds.

For a considerable period the analysts of the Government Laboratory have adopted the 3 per cent. standard for fat in milk, suggested by the Society of Public Analysts many years ago, yet it is grievous to find that there are analysts who still adopt a lower figure. How is it possible for the general public to feel confidence in a body of professional men who differ in opinion concerning matters on which there should be perfect unanimity? It is to be feared that some of these persons are not influenced by the highest motives; perhaps some err from want of thought perhaps from an inability to keep up-to-date. Whatever may be the cause, these laggards inflict incalculable injury on a profession the great majority of the members of which are striving to discharge their important duties honestly and fairly between the foodvendor and the public.

A curious case was tried before the Civil Courts in Vienna regarding a claim arising out of railway accident. The plaintiff stated that he had received internal injuries as the result of the accident. The medical experts maintained that the shock of the smash had caused the heart of the plaintiff to change from its normal position, to one lower down in his body. This theory was received with incredulity by the jury, but their scepticism was satisfied when they applied their hands to the man's ribs and could feel the organ beating in the usual manner. The medical men stated that the sufferer might live for several years notwithstanding the extraordinary displacement of his heart, but that he was more liable to heart-failure and would experience great difficulty in doing his work. Under these circumstances the jury awarded the plaintiff heavy compensation.

The French Minister of Marine publishes a note on the north of China, especially from Tientsin to Peking. The seasons there are wellmarked, the rains commencing in June and ending in October. This is the period of southerly winds and high temperatures. In November, December, and January it is very cold, and the winds are northerly with storms of snow or frozen dust. Floods occur in the rainy season. Thick dust lies on the ground in winter. Potable water is rare and the natives drink tea as a rule. French Marlines out there drink distilled water, and as the columns for Peking cannot be supplied with it they are to drink tea and use pocket filters on the march. The Lapeyreve filter with permanganate of potash which destroys microbes is supplied to the troops. Wells are to be disinfected with permanganate of potash 5 to 10 grammes per litre of water. It is used with carban and fine sand as a filter. Soldiers are warned to avoid Chinese alcohol especially that made from sorghum, which is worse the darker it is and also pork and river fish. The diseases to guard against in the hot months are sunstroke, congestion of the liver intermittent fever, and diarrhœa or cholera and in the cold months diseases of the chest or throat and rheumatism. The men should be revaccinated for small-pox.

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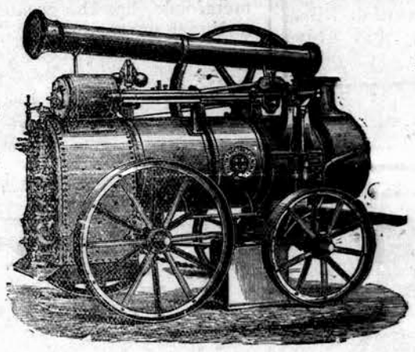
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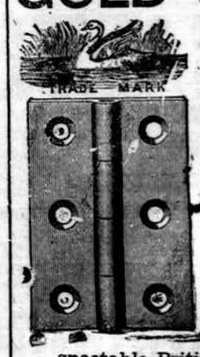

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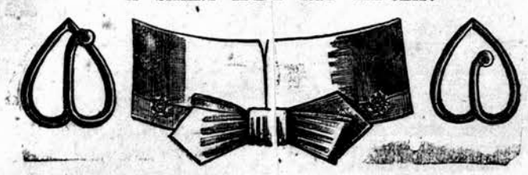

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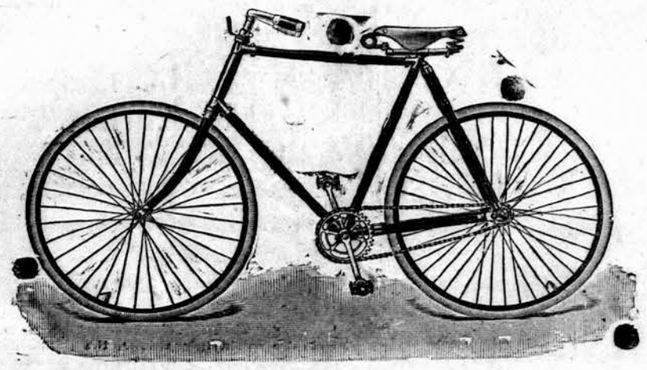

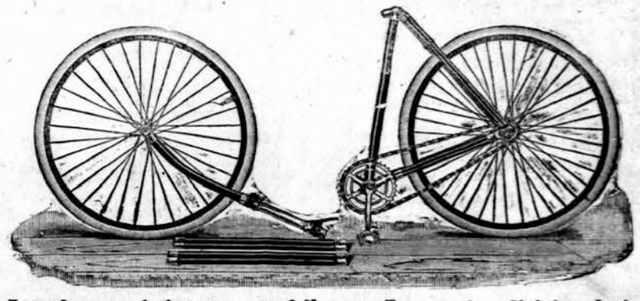

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The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

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All the members of the frame of a given size are interchangeable.

The Tubes are constructed of crucible cast steel of great strength and stiffness and in cross section take the form of two tubes in juxtaposition, although each double tube is formed of one sheet of metal.

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